The Literary Digest

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Adolph Treidler

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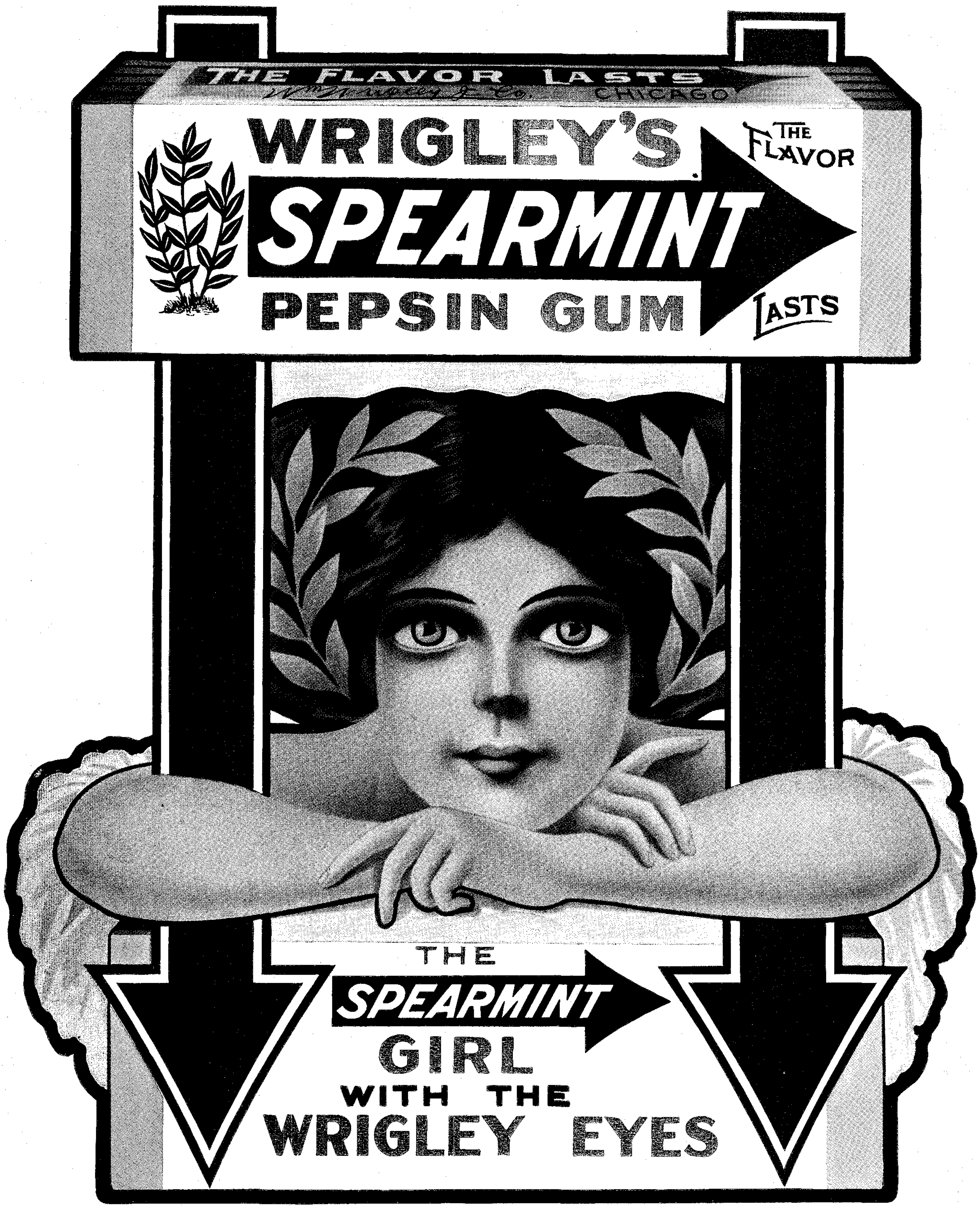
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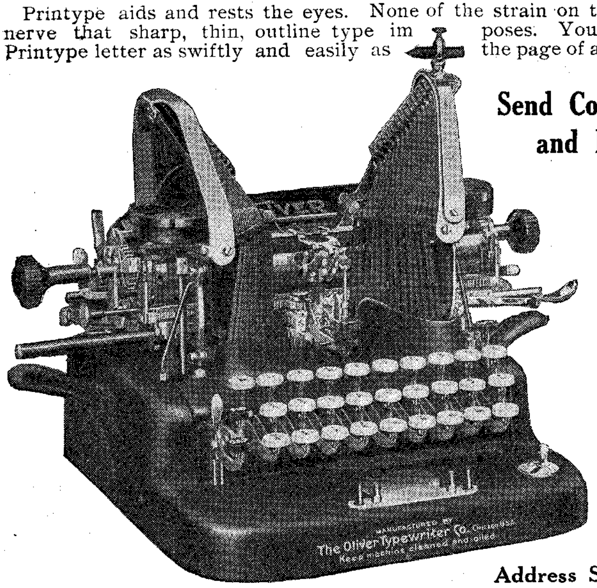

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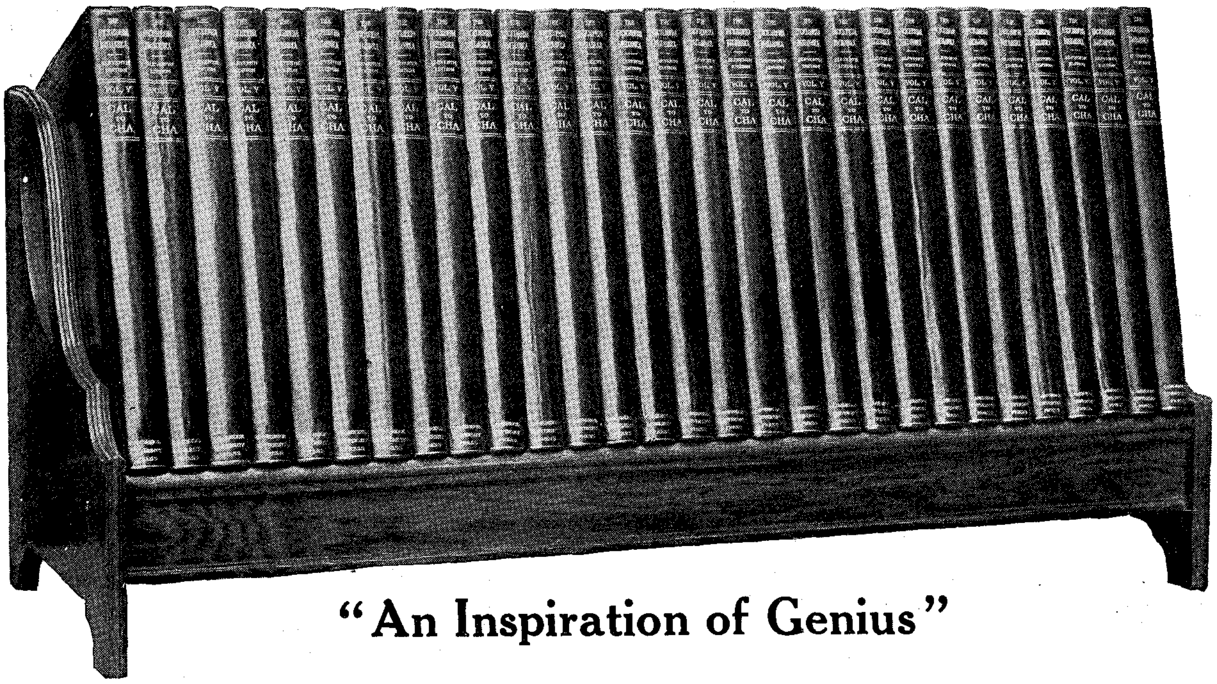

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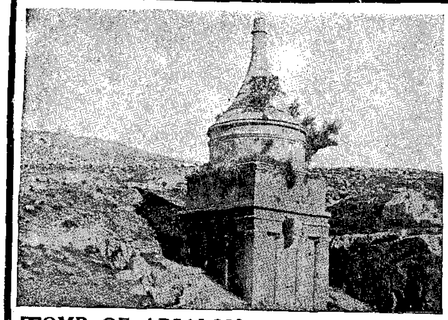

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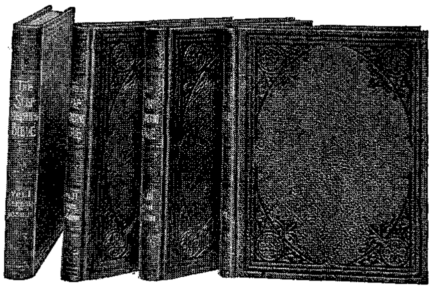

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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The figure on our cover this week represents THE LITERARY DIGEST holding, "as 'twere, the mirror up to nature," and reflecting the thought and activities of our time. The design is the work of Mr. Adolph Treidler.

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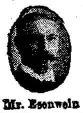

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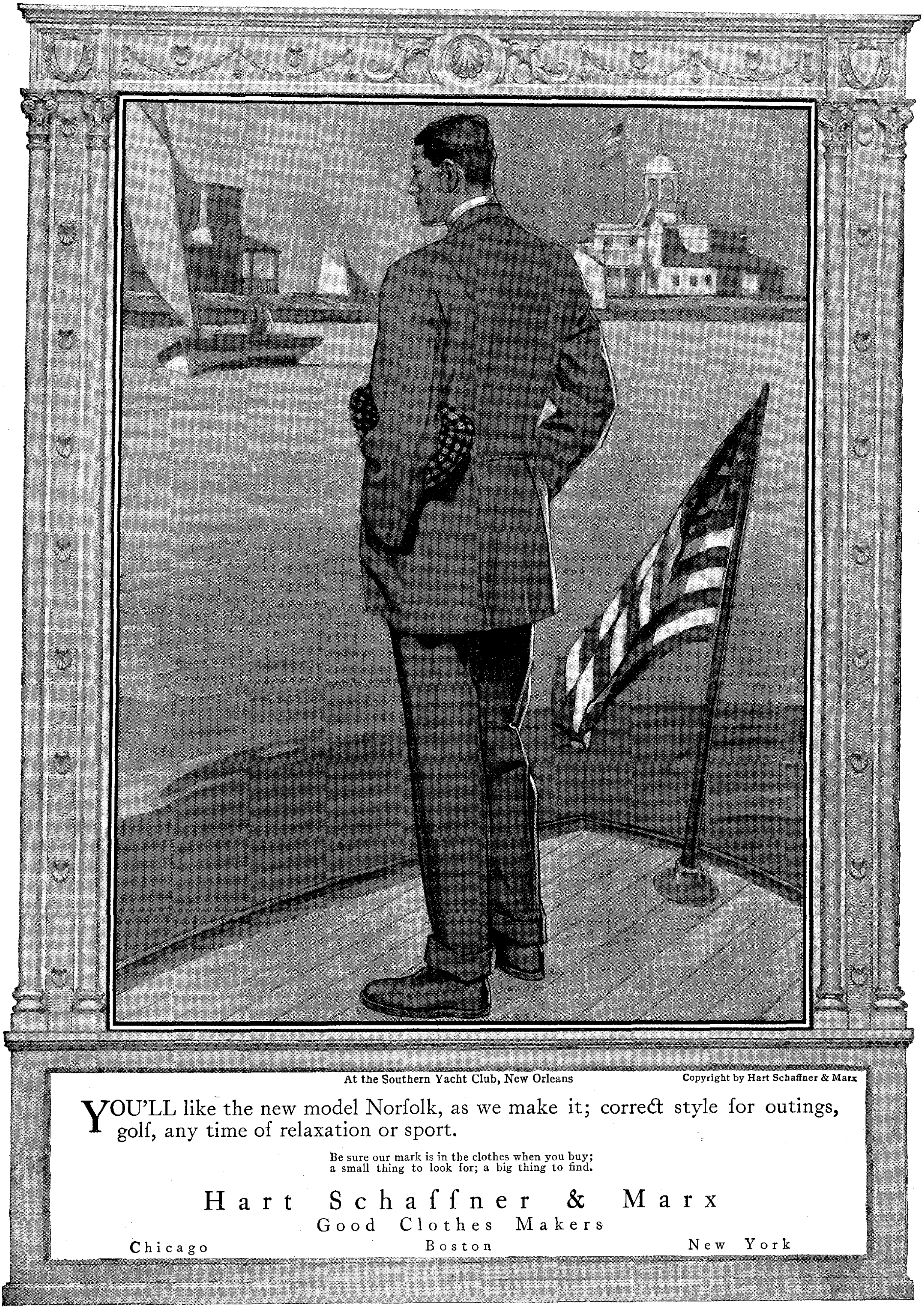

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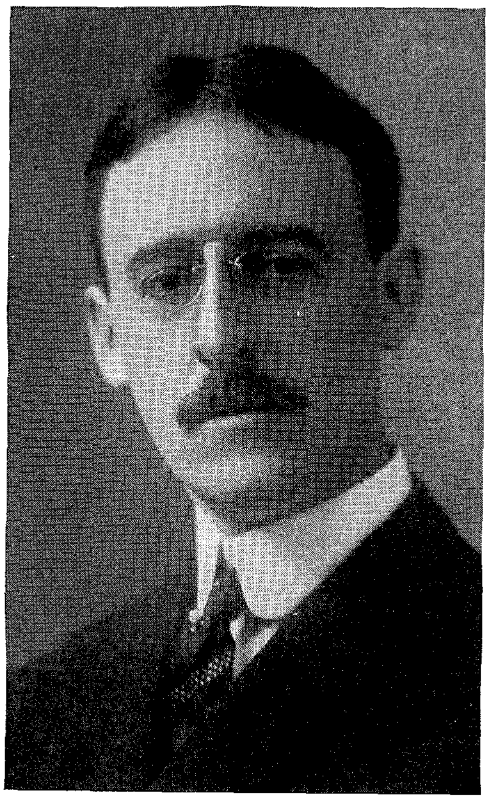
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MADERO GAINING GROUND

SINCE Madero transferred his capital from the saddle to terra firma at Juarez and his hat is no longer his only headquarters, the anomalies and uncertainties of the Mexican situation have become even more evident than before, or so it seems to many editors on this side of the line. Thus while one dispatch from Mexico City tells us that "three-quarters of the country at least is now in the hands of the organized revolution," another reminds us that the Diaz Government still "controls the entire machinery of administration" and is therefore the only authority in Mexico with which foreign Governments can transact business, or which can be held responsible for the fulfilment of treaty obligations. At the same time the provisional government, in possession of ports of entry at Juarez and Agua Prieta, is in a position to collect customs at those points—a fact which brings appreciably nearer, declares one insurgent leader, the recognition of Madero's belligerency by foreign Governments. He explains that the services of insurgent customs agents will have to be utilized by all shippers through these ports, and this "will establish a *de facto* situation which probably will lead to formal recognition."



THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

Our Army on the Rio Grande will now be under the control of Henry L. Stimson, who succeeds Jacob M. Dickinson in the Taft Cabinet. His reputation thus far rests on his successful prosecution of big corporations. Last fall he was defeated for Governor of New York. President Taft is said to think that Mr. Stimson has acquired what cavalrymen call "the motion" and will readily fall into the stride. It is denied that this Cabinet change is due to the late turn of affairs in Mexico. Many see rather in the appointment of a pronounced Progressive Republican, a friend of Roosevelt and Pinchot, in place of the one Democrat in the Cabinet, a definite move toward party unity in 1912.

Moreover, while Diaz in Mexico City is nominally supported by a Congress constitutionally chosen, it is significant that Madero has more than once been praised as a patriot in open debates on the floor of that Congress. And Stephen Bonsal, in a dispatch from the Mexican capital to the New York *Times*, declares that not only is there in the heart of that city a force of 1,500 armed and well-organized revolutionists ready to strike at any moment, but that from 95 to 99 per cent. of the citizens, *not excepting soldiers and police*, are in sympathy with the revolutionary movement. Diaz's own Cabinet urges him to resign, says Mr. Bonsal, but the aged President "still persists in his stubborn attitude, and apparently counts on the coming of General Reyes to deliver him from his dilemma."

> "He is reported to plan replacing De la Barra, who is hardly a cipher in internal affairs, by General Reyes, and then resigning, counting on Reyes to prosecute the war to a successful finish. But this plan, however ingenious, if put into execution, would be about three months too late."

"If Juarez falls, the administration of Diaz will fall," declared a brother of the revolutionary leader more than two months ago; and many of our editors are inclined to think that this prediction was not very wide of the mark. "Politically," asserts the Scranton *Tribune-Republican*, "President Diaz is dead." But it adds pessimistically: "The rebellion is not over. It may only have begun." The New York *Evening Post*, on the other hand, while it agrees that events in Mexico are making rapidly for the elimination of Porfirio Diaz, thinks that they are also just as inevitably tending toward settlement and peace. While *The Post* is not the only paper that views the situation through rosy glasses, the greater number seem to contemplate it with grave misgivings. "The Mexican revolution has overturned a strong Government, and seems unable to set up a new one," declares the New York *American*, which goes on to say:

> "Besides the confused struggle of armed factions, fighting for serious political aims, there is a welter of mere mobbery and outlawry that aims at murder, arson, and plunder.
>
> "In the midst of a seething caldron of murder and rapine are our thousands of well-nigh defenseless Americans—with women and children. Nor must it be supposed that the immense industrial interests of foreign investors in Mexico involve only money. They involve myriads of lives. With the stoppage of

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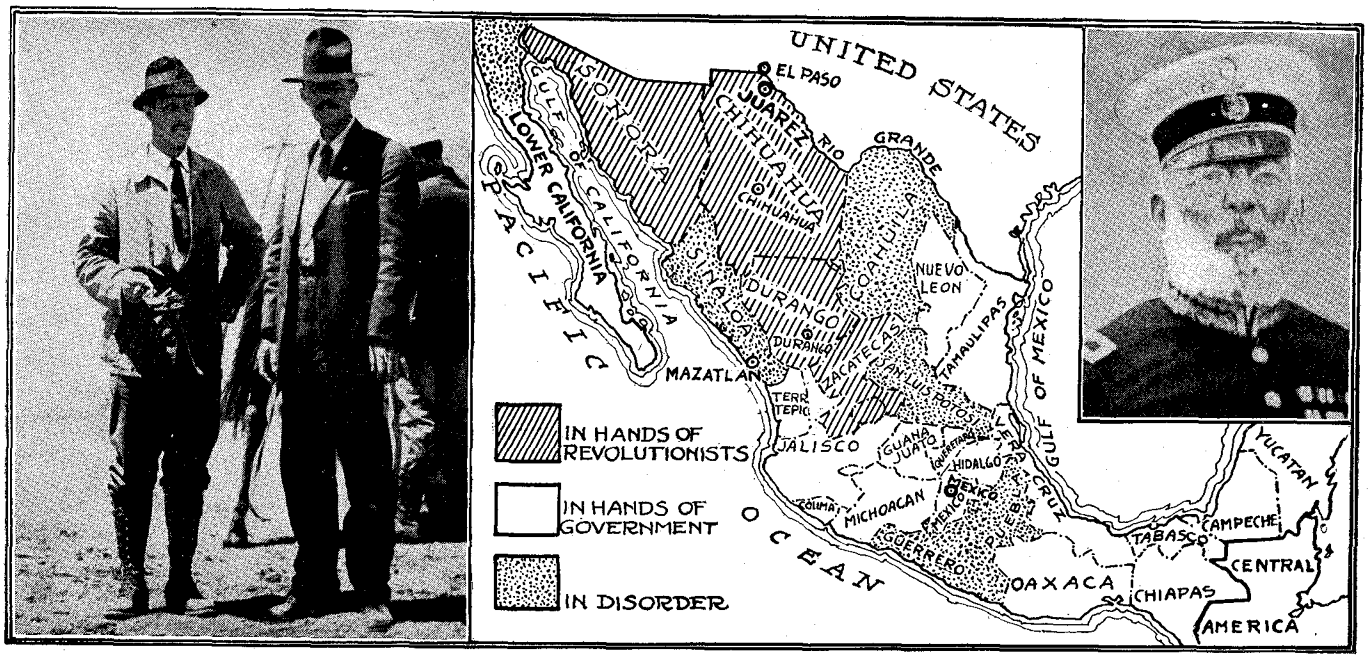


GARIBALDI AND OROZCO. DISAFFECTED REGIONS IN MEXICO. GENERAL NAVARRO.

Of the two men standing, the one on the reader's right is General Pascual Orozco, who led the successful attack on Juarez, the city he had often been taunted with being afraid to attempt to take. The other is Giuseppe Garibaldi, who lived up to the family tradition by taking a prominent part in the fighting in Juarez, and to whom General Navarro (at the right) gave up his sword, when the gray-haired veteran found further resistance impossible. The map, adapted from one in the New York *Times*, shows the present territorial sway of Diaz and of Madero.

THE SCENE OF WAR AND SOME OF THE CHIEF ACTORS.

industry, famine is taking possession of the whole land, and a general destitution that is as devastating as war."

The fear of anarchy in Mexico, according to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, continues to weigh heavily upon our military authorities:

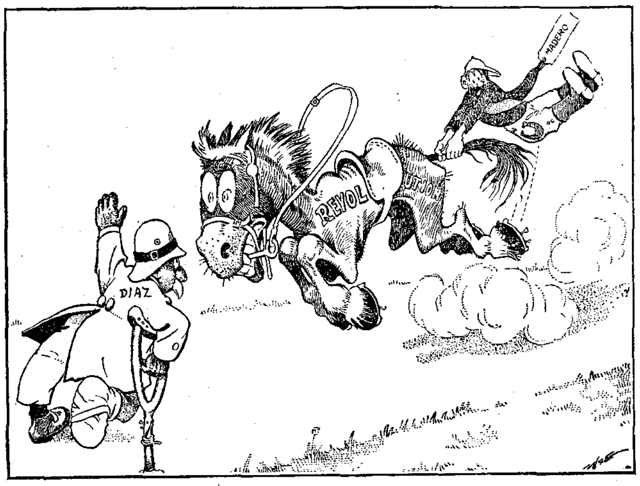
"It is evident, according to information in the possession of the State, War, and Navy departments, that the Diaz Government can not long continue. If the supporters of Diaz succeed in retaining control it probably will be only by effecting a compromise with the insurgent element. In any event, it is hardly to be expected that the situation will be permanently pacific. The War Department has acquired information from its agents in Mexico in anticipation of the at present remote contingency of intervention. Many of the officials hardly dare hope to avoid such an emergency, altho all possible means are being taken to render this course unnecessary, for no one realizes more fully than do the Army officers themselves the great difficulty which would beset a military force sent into Mexico.

"It is no longer a secret that the War Department has outlined a plan which can be carried out if the situation requires it. This program has been imparted to the leaders in Congress, and is said to have received their tacit approval. Of course, there have been no conferences which anticipate intervention or any military movement which requires the Army to cross the Mexican border. But the necessary precautions have been taken, the supplies have been accumulated, the troops are held in readiness for transfer, the Medical Department is on a war footing beyond any of the other branches of the service, and the President and the chief of staff of the Army are in close touch with those who should know of the developments.

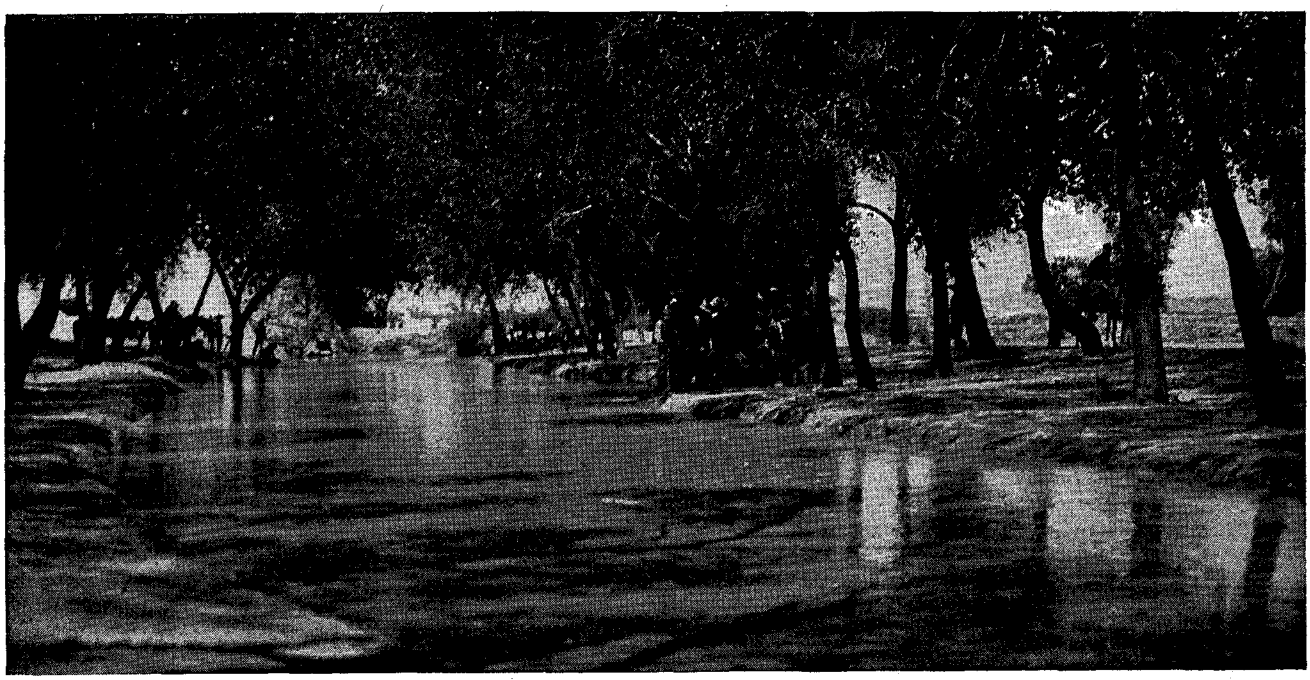
"The conservative military opinion is inclined to take the view that the Mexican situation will drag along with alternate periods of disorder and prospects of peace, but with ultimate chaos, requiring intervention. While this is purely a guess, the merit of which depends entirely on occurrences in the next few weeks or months—or perhaps in the next year or two—there is no getting away from the impression held by Army officers that the Mexican situation will constitute an enduring menace, with which the War Department must continue to be in a position to deal."

Diaz's declaration that he will resign "when, according to the dictates of my conscience, I am sure that my resignation will not be followed by anarchy," moves the New York *World* to remark that "it is not the resignation of President Diaz but his continuance in office that spells anarchy." And the New York *Journal of Commerce* inclines to the same view. On the other hand, the lesson of the insurrection as read by the editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* is that "Mexico has needed a tyrant, and there is every indication that she still needs one." And the New York *Tribune* remarks that "the wisdom of President Diaz is vindicated by his enemies at Juarez." Thus:

"It has been his contention that he could not give up his office until he was assured that orderly and efficient government would be maintained after his resignation. Commenting upon that attitude, we observed that it was now incumbent upon the insurgents to show that the time was opportune for his retirement. The answer came promptly from the rebel camp at Juarez, in a demonstration precisely the reverse of what was desired. The rebels rebelled against their own leader. They showed that they had no more respect for the authority of Madero than Madero had for that of Diaz. The intimation was unmistakable that surrender of the National Government to the insurgents would mean the plunging of the country into anarchy. If the insurgents would not respect an armistice and would not obey their own commander, with what hope of order and justice could the Government be given into their hands?"



LOOKS LIKE A REVOLUTION.
—Rehse in the New York *Evening Mail*.



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A DREAM OF PEACE THAT FAILED.

The "Peace Grove" on the Rio Grande, near El Paso, where terms of peace were discust by commissioners from both sides. The negotiations were abruptly terminated by the sudden and successful insurrecto attack on Juarez.

THE DEMOCRATIC TRUST HUNT

WITH part of the press cheering on the chase and another part deploring what it regards as misdirected energy, the long-expected Democratic trust hunt gets under way. "Sic 'em!" exhorts the Los Angeles *Express* (Ind.), and a Democratic chorus echoes the admonition in various forms. On the other hand, we find such papers as the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) and the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) expressing misgivings that the Democrats in Congress are "going daft on the subject of investigations" and that the country will, in consequence, be condemned to "a surfeit of trust-busting." The difference between Republican and Democratic trust-busting, the Rochester paper is at pains to explain, is that the former means "the prosecution of trusts alleged to have committed specific violations of the statutes," while the latter "resolves itself into fishing expeditions to obtain evidence on which prosecutions may be based."

The Democratic antitrust campaign, as already outlined in the House, includes the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, the American Woolen Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, and all other sugar concerns, while a Senate committee has fallen in line by turning a searchlight on the methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Boston. Another House investigating committee is to scrutinize the affairs of the Post-office Department, presumably in search of a patronage trust. Returning to the subject of the trust investigations proper, we learn from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) that "the wording of the resolutions throughout conveys the impression that there is lurking in the Democratic mind a suspicion that these great corporations have been allowed to organize themselves in violation of the Antitrust Law, while some Republican attorney-general in the President's Cabinet has sat idly by or winked his eye at the operation." Our informant goes on to say:

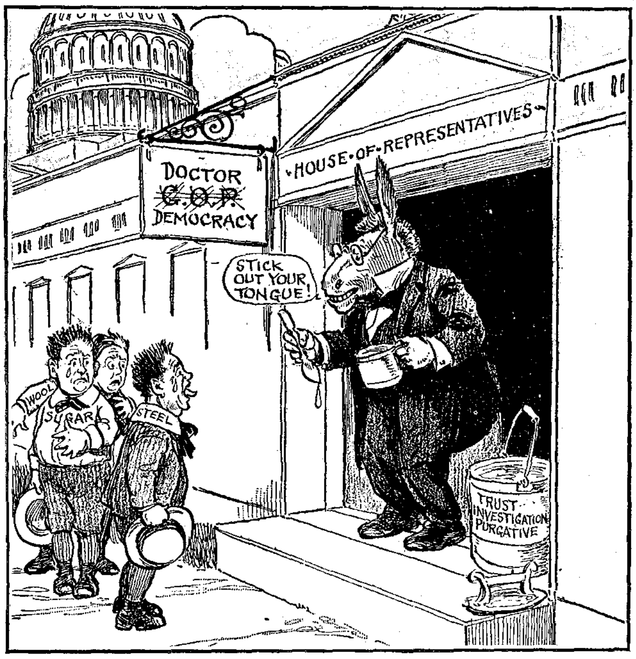
> "Of course, in the investigation of the Steel Corporation great attention will be paid to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company during the panic a few years ago, after the consent of President Roosevelt had been secured. The investigation of the Sugar Trust will have a special bearing on the sugar customs frauds in New York. While the Taft Administration claims to have cleaned house in this matter, the Democrats want to know how the frauds were started and why they were not stopt sooner.
>
> "The proposed investigation of the woolen industry has a direct bearing on the proposed reduction to be made in the wool tariff schedule. While the results of the investigation, if ordered, will not materialize in all probability until after revision has taken place, the Democrats hope to be able to develop information as to the industry which will justify their determination to lower the duty on wool materially, or even to place it on the free list. There are many indications that the resolutions as a whole are based on speculation in the hope that suspicion may be substantiated by facts.
>
> "Another phase of the investigating quest, which seems to be becoming contagious among the House Democrats, is that they are preparing for an all summer's siege with the Senate and wish to be able to point out to the country that the House of Representatives is trying to do something while the Senate is trying to find out how not to do something. There is no question that the Democrats intend to extend their constructive legislative program into the next session of Congress with a view to laying some definite achievement before the country in time for consideration in the next national campaign. The Senate, of course, can not stop the activities of a Democratic House in this direction. If the full Democratic program of investigation is actually launched on its legislative career at this Congress, Washington will be a busy place next winter."

In the opinion of "H. P. W.," Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), the pending investigations were started more for their effect upon the voters than their effect upon the trusts. Of the problem involved he says:

> "In blocking out a workable antitrust policy Democrats who are considering the subject are experiencing not a little trouble. Their problem is to find an antitrust plan or policy which can be put into effect without too much friction, which has not been exploited by Republicans in the past, and which will make a good showing before the country. It seems to be next to an impossibility to obtain a project that will satisfy all of these requirements and at the same time not create a rift within the party. . . . . . .
>
> "There is no suggestion of legislation thus far, but trusts have been selected, two of which have not been attacked by the Administration, while the other is regarded as peculiarly subject to criticism. In the course of the investigations, if undertaken, as they are likely to be, the attempt will be made to develop features in the policy of these organizations which

specially subject them to attack, and then it will be sought to show that there has been a failure on the part of the Administration to pursue these concerns with sufficient vigor. This critical program may serve, it is thought, to take the place of a constructive antitrust policy."

Never before, remarks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), has "the hand of State or nation been raised against the Steel Trust—the biggest of all trusts—except in kindness." But now, exclaims the New York *Evening World* (Dem.), "the war against monopoly may be said to have reached the citadel of the giants." And even while this great corporation stands in the spot light comes the testimony of an expert witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission that it "practically dominates the railways of the country" and exacts therefrom "unjust discrimination in freight rates." According to the same witness the Steel Trust and J. P. Morgan & Company are represented on the boards of directors of companies whose aggregate capitalization amounts to nearly $16,000,000,000 and whose total gross income is more than $4,640,000,000. Says *The Evening World*:



THE NEW DOCTOR.

—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

"It has been known for a long time that the directorates of the chief railway systems of the country are made up very largely of the same men that control the big banks and the big trusts, including the one that makes and manages and manipulates steel. This group of men, possest of energy and brains, as well as of wealth and ambition, is, perhaps, the most powerful oligarchy ever known to industrial history. They can promote or demote almost any enterprise they please. A thorough inquiry into their measures, their methods, their means, and their business morals would precipitate an issue of such magnitude as to affect almost every interest among the people."

"We welcome an investigation," say the Steel Trust officials, and the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) calls attention to the fact that Steel stock advanced immediately after the Congressional program was announced. And in Administration circles also, but for different reasons, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), "the resolution providing for an exhaustive investigation of the so-called Steel Trust is the occasion of no small degree of satisfaction." This correspondent goes on to explain that—

"The Department of Justice has refrained from taking any action in the direction of investigating the Steel Corporation with a view to prosecution under the Sherman Law, pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco suits, but any facts which the Democratic investigators can bring to light will be welcomed, and it is hoped that they will not fail to do their work thoroughly and intelligently. If they succeed in revealing grounds for prosecution under the Antitrust Act the Administration will not be slow to take advantage of the information."

The Sugar Trust also authorizes a statement that it is "entirely satisfied that the conditions of the sugar trade should be made the subject of a careful and impartial investigation," and expresses confidence that the result will be "to convince Congress and the public that there is no unlawful restriction of competition." So every one seems serene, investigators and investigated.

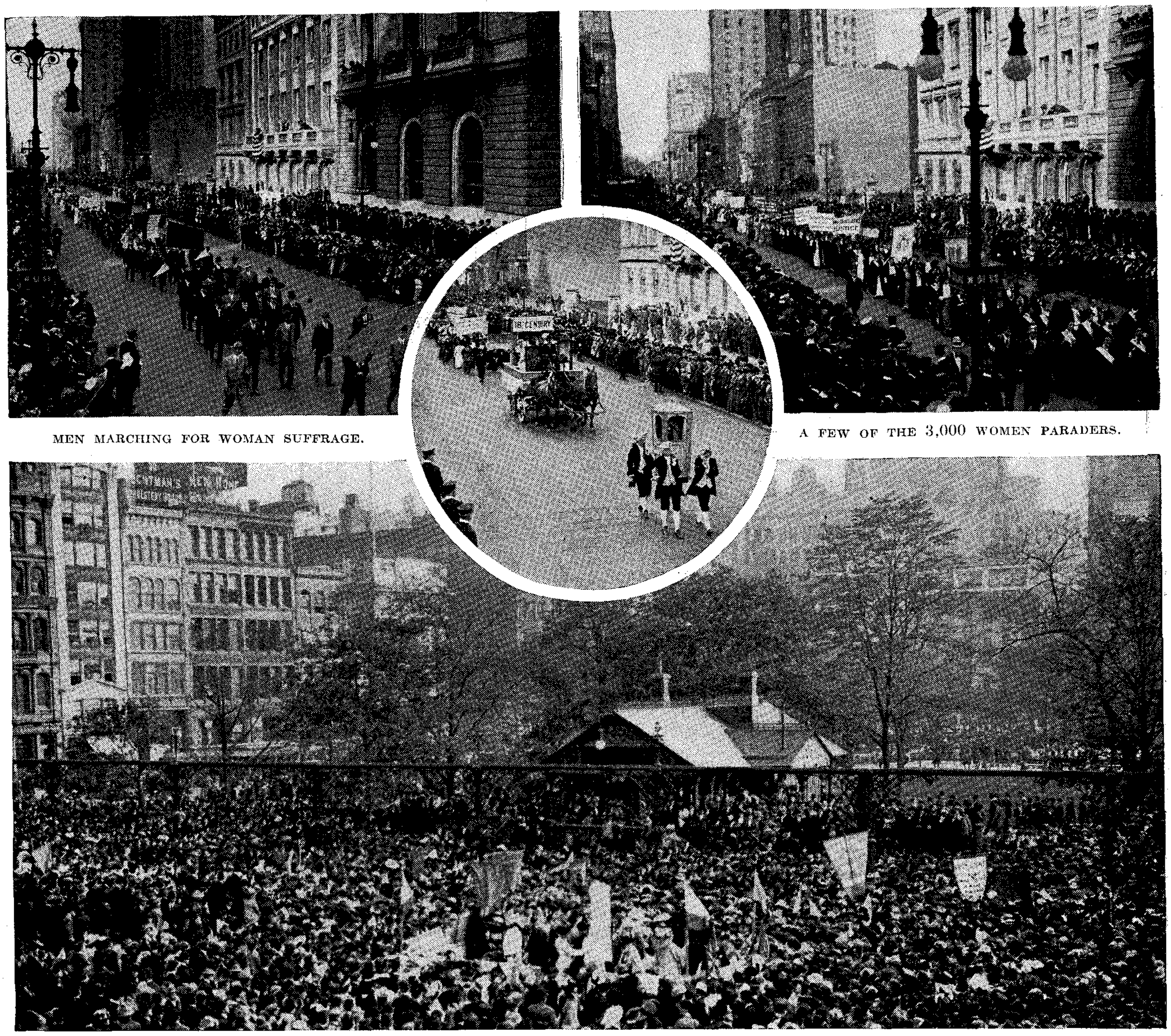
In the press the chief objections to the proposed new antitrust campaign appear to be based on the fear that it will further unsettle general business conditions, and on the suspicion that its motives are partizan rather than patriotic. "Even when the Supreme Court hands down its decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases," laments the Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.), "the country will not be immediately freed from the uncertainties overhanging the business world," because "the Democratic House has decided to keep things stirred up." And the New York *Globe* (Rep.) remarks that the need is not for more investigations, but for an answer to the question "Are we to have trusts or not?" and "instead of clarifying, investigation will further confuse by deferring answer to the foregoing interrogatory." The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) predicts that the Democratic antitrust campaign will resolve itself into "the old policy of beating the air." Some of the Republican House leaders, while not avowedly opposing the investigations, express a fear that they will result in many of the offending corporation officers, if any such there are, enjoying the benefits of the immunity bath.

WOODROW WILSON IN THE WEST

WITH THIS Western tour of Woodrow Wilson's, the Presidential campaign of 1912 is on, thinks the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.). This sentiment is shared by many, tho the Governor himself has carefully avoided all gatherings of a partizan character, and has emphasized in all his speeches his "Progressive" creed rather than his party principles. At Kansas City, for instance, 600 banqueters heard the Republican Governor of a Democratic State pay tribute to the Democratic Governor of a lately Republican State as a "great progressive Executive." If this is "playing politics," then, declares the Sioux City *Tribune* (Ind.), it is "the kind of politics Cleveland, Hughes, and Roosevelt 'played,' and for which the American people have shown a decided liking." The assumption that the Governor is making the trip in the interests of his Presidential candidacy is, however, accepted by Democratic and Republican, friendly and unfriendly papers alike. In fact, notes a Western correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), in Missouri "the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) and the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), undoubtedly the most influential newspapers in the State, have nailed the Wilson flag to the masthead and are actively stimulating public opinion in his favor." In Colorado, another State in the Wilson itinerary, the Denver *Times* (Ind.) comes out for the New Jersey man as a university president who is being found to be "the most competent material for a Chief Executive of the nation." Yet in Denver, where he received such a welcome as has been accorded to no Democrat save Bryan, he said to an interviewer:

"Any man who might think himself big enough to seek the office of President of the United States would be cheeky, but there is no man who would not be proud to be elected to the office of President. Really I have not thought about the Presidency."

In his Kansas City speech Governor Wilson declared his belief in the initiative, referendum, and recall, but objected to



MEN MARCHING FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A FEW OF THE 3,000 WOMEN PARADERS.

The most militant suffragist demonstration which has yet taken place in this country was the monster parade in New York on May 6, followed by an open-air mass meeting in Union Square, shown in the lower picture. In the center may be seen some of the historical floats, showing woman's position in the centuries that are gone. The 3,000 women in the line of march were accompanied by about 90 men of the Men's Equal Suffrage League, who faced hisses from the unsympathetic, kisses blown from the fingers of bantering shop and factory girls, and such jeers as "No march, no supper," "Here comes the section in harem skirts," and "Who is minding the baby?"

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARADE IN NEW YORK.

the recall of judges in what the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) calls "the final word on the subject." He said:

"The recall is a means of administrative control. If properly regulated and devised, it is a means of restoring to administrative officials what the initiative and referendum restore to legislators—namely, a sense of direct responsibility to the people who choose them.

"The recall of judges is another matter. Judges are not lawmakers. They are not administrators. Their duty is not to determine what the law shall be, but to determine what the law is. Their independence, their sense of dignity and of freedom, is of the first consequence to the stability of the State. To apply to them the principle of the recall is to set up the idea that determinations of what the law is must respond to popular impulse and to popular judgment.

"It is sufficient that the people should have the power to change the law when they will. It is not necessary that they should directly influence by threat of recall those who merely interpret the law already established. The importance and desirability of the recall as a means of administrative control ought not to be obscured by drawing it into this other and very different field."

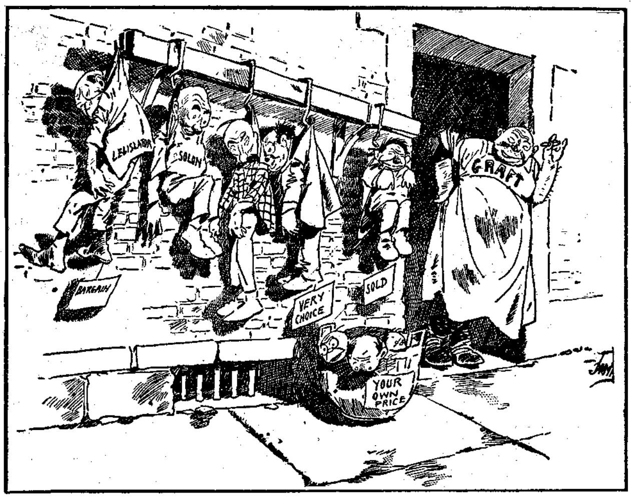
The great combinations of wealth control not only our politics but our life, continued the speaker:

"Those who administer the affairs of great joint stock companies are really administering the property of communities, the property of the whole mass and miscellany of men who have bought the stock or the bonds that sustain the enterprise. The stocks and the bonds are constantly changing hands. There is no fixt partnership.

"What is necessary in order to rectify the whole mass of business of this kind is that those who control it should entirely change their point of view. They are trustees, not masters, of private property, not only because their power is derived from a multitude of men, but also because in its investments it affects a multitude of men. It determines the development or decay of communities. It is the means of lifting or depressing the life of the whole country. They must regard themselves as representatives of a public power."

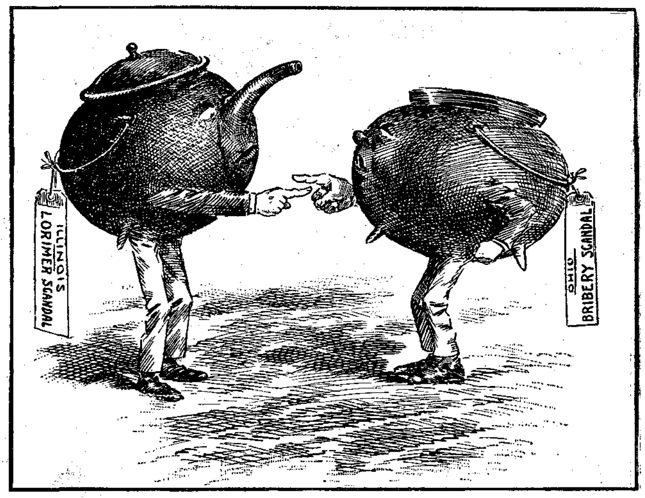
When Governor Wilson spoke at Denver, he outlined the "progressive" program for the necessary "rearrangement of our statutes and practises" that "we may go forward in a happy and effective life." To quote:

"In the first place we mean to open up all the processes of our politics. We find that they have been too secret, too complicated, too roundabout; that they have consisted too much of private conferences and secret understandings, of the control of legislation by men who were not legislators. We have



MARKET DAY IN COLUMBUS.

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



THE POT AND THE KETTLE.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

begun to build up a new system by which to substitute public for private machinery.

"We have determined in the second place to give society command of its own economic life again by denying to those who conduct the great modern operations of business the privacy and independence that used to belong properly enough to men who used only their own capital and their individual energy in business.

"In the third place we have determined to safeguard our national resources at every point. We shall take care of our forests and mines and watercourses and soil; but above all things else, we shall take care of our people.

"In the fourth place we have made up our minds to cut all privilege and patronage out of our fiscal legislation, particularly out of that part of it which affects the tariff.

"By the same token we mean to equalize as much as we can the burdens of taxation.

"In brief, we mean by every progressive measure suggested in such a catalog of purpose to throw open the gates of opportunity to mankind. This was the original purpose of America. This is the only thing to which Americans can devote themselves with real confidence or enthusiasm."

THE CORDOVA COAL PARTY

SOME PEOPLE in Alaska who are grieved at the Federal Government's delay in opening up the coal-fields of the Territory happened to remember that back in 1773 a certain historic "tea party" proved to be a wonderfully effective protest against governmental oppression. So the seaport town of Cordova, emulating Boston, organized its "coal party" a few days ago, as the dispatches tell us, and 300 representative citizens rushed down the main street to the docks of the Alaska Steamship Company and forthwith shoveled a few hundred tons of British Columbia coal into the bay. "Give us Alaska coal!" they shouted as they shoveled, while the company's employees vainly tried to drive them away. Only threats of arrest as rioters by Federal officials at last persuaded these patriotic coal-heavers to return to their homes and to their customary vocations. More such rioting is promised, too, unless the President and the Secretary of the Interior find speedily some way to let Alaskans mine their own coal, instead of being obliged to pay for the expensive importation from Canada or the Pacific Coast States.

It is nothing more than "freedom to mine her own coal" that Alaska is so vigorously demanding, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and other papers agree with the Denver *Republican* that history is again repeating itself:

"The folly of the British Government finds repetition in Washington and the protest of Boston is reproduced in Alaska. The men of Cordova, Alaska, who dumped the Canadian coal from a steamship company's dock into the bay protested in that way against stupidity of the policy enforced from Washington. Under that policy the people of Alaska are prevented from digging the coal which lies beneath the surface of many parts of that part of the national domain while consumers of fuel are compelled to pay high prices for imported foreign coal. They see the possibility of developing a great industry in Alaska under the American flag through the local production of coal. But the privilege of doing this is denied them. They must have fuel and so must the steamship companies; and hence they are reduced to the necessity of buying coal in Canada, where the Government has sense enough to let the coal resources of the country be developed.

"A few men, willing to do without fuel rather than submit to this oppressive and unjust policy, dumped a large amount of Canadian coal into the sea. They were prompted by the same spirit which caused the Boston men to throw the tea into the harbor. Their act may be called lawless, but so was that of the Boston patriots. They chose a vigorous way of making their protest, and they will command the attention of the whole country. . . . . . .

"The coal of Alaska, from which the whole Pacific Coast region might be supplied, lies buried beneath the surface, while coal from Canada and West Virginia supplies the markets of the West coast."

Yet to others this "party" does not have the earmarks of a genuine display of public feeling. To the Kansas City *Star* it "has every appearance of being the most successful popular uprising the Guggenheims have engineered in a long time." In Colonel Nelson's morning paper, the Kansas City *Times*, Alaskans are reminded that it may be better "to buy British coal temporarily than to buy Alaska coal from the Guggenheims forever after." Further:

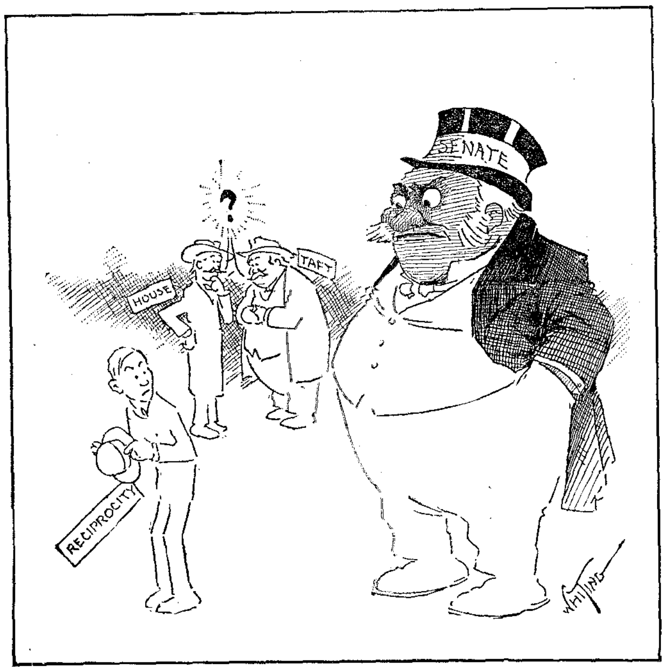
"The Alaska Steamship Company is owned or controlled by the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate. The town of Cordova was the first seaport established by the same syndicate. The railroad to the Cunningham and other coal-mines—builded and building—and the coal itself likewise belong to this acquisitive group of capitalists—*if they can get the Government to give it up*.

"This means that the syndicate's men threw the syndicate's coal into the syndicate's bay in order to hasten the grant of patents for the syndicate's coal grabs!

"That fake 'tea party' was too baldly a fake to fool any one."

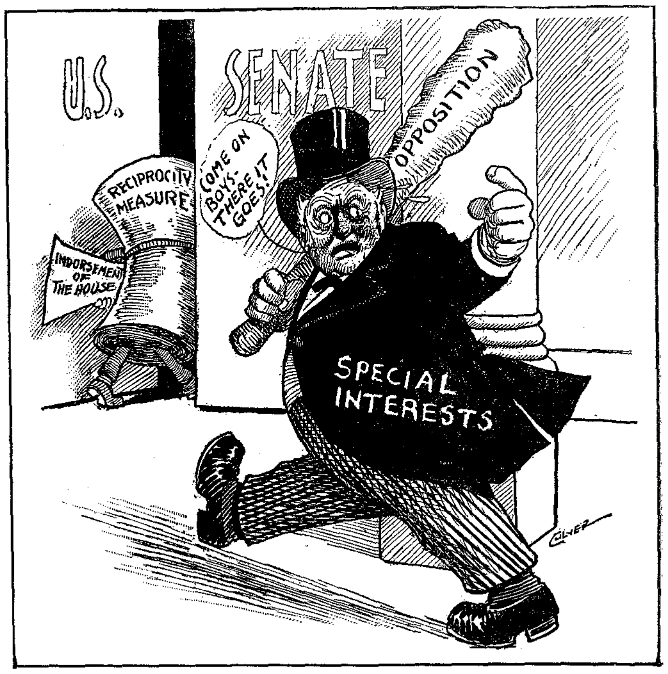
Evidently harboring similar suspicions, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* wonders why the people of Cordova should have chosen to become so tremendously excited just at the time when Secretary Fisher had taken up the question of the Cunningham claims and was showing evidence that this long-standing controversy was about to be settled. It asks:

"Can it be that the Cordova coal party is less interested in the development of Alaskan coal for the public interest than in making a demonstration for the purpose of boosting the game



THE ANXIOUS MOMENT.

—Whiting in the South Bend *Tribune*.



HE'LL BE THERE!

—Culver in the Los Angeles *Express*.

RECIPROCITY IN THE HOUSE OF ITS FOES.

of the exploiters? Those interests have all along contended for a wide-open exploitation of Alaskan coal, without any regard for the interest of the nation as a whole in that mineral wealth which is the property of all the people, and which interest under the conservation policy outlined in the President's message would be safeguarded. Mr. Fisher being suspected of sympathy with that policy with which his predecessor was not, the outbreak of lawlessness in Cordova following the change in administration in the Interior Department carries an inference of its own."

Secretary Fisher is quoted as saying that the opening of the Alaskan coal lands awaits the passage by Congress of proper legislation for leasing and controlling. In the present emergency he advises Governor Walter E. Clark, of Alaska, of his own "personal desire and determination to promote Alaska coal development as promptly as effective protection of public interest will permit." Nevertheless, he adds, lawlessness must be suppress and punished.

UNIONISM VERSUS "EFFICIENCY"

LABOR'S OPPOSITION to the new "scientific management" reminds some papers of its earlier opposition to the introduction of machinery, and they think it will be just about as futile. Yet there are many indications that this is the attitude that organized labor has decided to adopt. Some weeks ago dispatches told of a minor bricklayers' strike in New York State which was called as a protest against an "efficiency system" under which the men received from 10 to 20 per cent. higher wages with shorter hours, because the system "involved discrimination against the less efficient workmen." Now the installation of the system in the Government arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., has roused the President of the American Federation of Labor to attack it before a Congressional committee. The press reports of Mr. Gompers' remarks are rather fragmentary, but we have some sufficiently explicit statements from his pen that appear in his magazine. In his *American Federationist* (Washington) he derides the much-discust "scientific management"—generally referred to as the "Taylor system"—as "the widely advertised magic plaster of a new set of social doctors." "Will men consent to make of themselves high-speed automatic machines," he asks, "increasing their output 400 per cent., in order to put up their wages 40 per cent.?"

Mr. Gompers has more than a suspicion that "scientific management" merely "presents old systems of force-work, tyrannical supervision, and sweating, under the guise of new terms." Further—

> "The proposition that only a few of the most experienced workmen should perform the very last stage of a given operation, while being assisted by a force graded off in skill back to the day laborer, is no more than a variation of the proposal to increase the number of apprentices in every trade. There are more grades here, but the vice of increasing the number of men prepared to take one step ahead, in order to fill the places of the higher paid among them when on strike, is in plain sight. To the last point of refinement, also, is brought the vice in industry of making every man merely a cog or a nut or a pin in a big machine, fixt in the position of a hundredth or a thousandth part of the machine, with no need to employ more than a few mechanical motions nor any brain power except the little required in making those motions."

In the weekly news letter issued to the press by the American Federation of Labor we find similar testimony. "The object of the Taylor system," we are informed by this document, "is to transform every factory and workshop into an industrial speedway." The system is, moreover, "a plan to destroy unions." To quote further:

> "Mr. Taylor acknowledges that out of eight men only one reach the mark of proficiency under his system. The workmen are influenced to reach the limit of their speed and endurance by promised increases in pay. But under this plan the skilled workmen are to be almost entirely eliminated. The work being so minutely subdivided unskilled workmen or laborers are substituted for the skilled mechanic after the system is inaugurated. The increases allowed to the unskilled workmen sometimes run from 30 to 100 per cent., yet do not reach the wage paid to the skilled mechanic. It is only another plan to destroy unions, for workmen are absolutely to be dealt with individually, the representation by committees to be done away with."

Mr. Taylor himself replies to these charges in his new book on "The Principles of Scientific Management." Among the amazing results which have been already demonstrated by this system, we read, are the increasing of a man's capacity to load pig iron from 12½ tons a day to 47½ tons a day, and the raising of a bricklayer's output from 120 to 350 bricks an hour—about the number to which, in one foreign city the Bricklayers' Union has restricted its men *per day*. In both the cases cited the working day was shortened and the wage materially increased. The application of the Taylor system to a yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant resulted, we are told, in saving the company between $75,000 and $80,000 per year. And in a factory where girls were employed to inspect bicycle balls it enabled 35 girls to do the work formerly done by 120, "and to do it better." These 35 girls averaged from 80 to 100 per cent. higher wages than they formerly received, and their working day was shortened from 10½ to 8½ hours, with Saturday a half holiday.

Despite the protests from Mr. Gompers and other labor leaders, Mr. Taylor claims for his system that it benefits the employee no less than the employer. Indeed, he explains, it has for its very foundation the firm conviction that the interests of the two are identical. By means of this system, declares its author, "it is possible to give the workman what he most wants—high wages—and the employer what he wants—a low labor cost for his manufactures." Further:

"The great majority of workmen still believe that if they were to work at their best speed they would be doing a great injustice to the whole trade by throwing a lot of men out of work, and yet the history of the development of each trade shows that each improvement, whether it be the invention of a new machine or the introduction of a better method, which results in increasing the productive capacity of the men in the trade and cheapening the costs, instead of throwing men out of work, makes in the end work for more men.

"The cheapening of any article in common use almost immediately results in a largely increased demand for that article. Take the case of shoes, for instance. The introduction of machinery for doing every element of the work which was formerly done by hand has resulted in making shoes at a fraction of their former labor cost, and in selling them so cheap that now almost every man, woman, and child in the working-classes buys one or two pairs of shoes per year, and wears shoes all the time, whereas formerly each workman bought perhaps one pair of shoes every five years, and went barefoot most of the time, wearing shoes only as a luxury or as a matter of the sternest necessity. In spite of the enormously increased output of shoes per workman, which has come with shoe machinery, the demand for shoes has so increased that there are relatively more men working in the shoe industry now than ever before.

"The workmen in almost every trade have before them an object-lesson of this kind, and yet, because they are ignorant of the history of their own trade even, they still firmly believe, as their fathers did before them, that it is against their best interests for each man to turn out each day as much work as possible.

"Under this fallacious idea a large proportion of the workmen of both countries each day deliberately work slowly so as to curtail the output. Almost every labor-union has made, or is contemplating making, rules which have for their object curtailing the output of their members, and those men who have the greatest influence with the working people, the labor leaders, as well as many people with philanthropic feelings who are helping them, are daily spreading this fallacy and at the same time telling them that they are overworked.

"A great deal has been and is being constantly said about 'sweat-shop' work and conditions. The writer has great sympathy with those who are overworked, but on the whole a greater sympathy for those who are *under paid*. For every individual, however, who is overworked, there are a hundred who intentionally underwork—greatly underwork—every day of their lives, and who for this reason deliberately aid in establishing those conditions which in the end inevitably result in low wages. And yet hardly a single voice is being raised in an endeavor to correct this evil."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

His New York opponents are trying to tan Mayor Gaynor's Hyde.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Jerusalem is breaking into the telegraph news for the first time since the Crusades.—*Kansas City Times.*

The Bank of Panama, robbed of $100,000, was operated on the sea level instead of by a system of locks.—*Chicago Post.*

New Jersey was blissfully ignorant of all its wickedness until Governor Wilson started to reform it.—*Albany Journal.*

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* wants to know, "Is the colonel a quitter?" It looks more like he was a quittee.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

If the Mexican revolution should be successful, will the people get their liberties or will the generals get the offices?—*Milwaukee Journal.*

The man who paid $50,000 for a copy of the first Bible printed evidently desires to trace that needle's-eye story back to its source.—*Cleveland Leader.*

An American investigator says Bacon killed Shakespeare. That was before the pure food laws.—*Omaha News.*

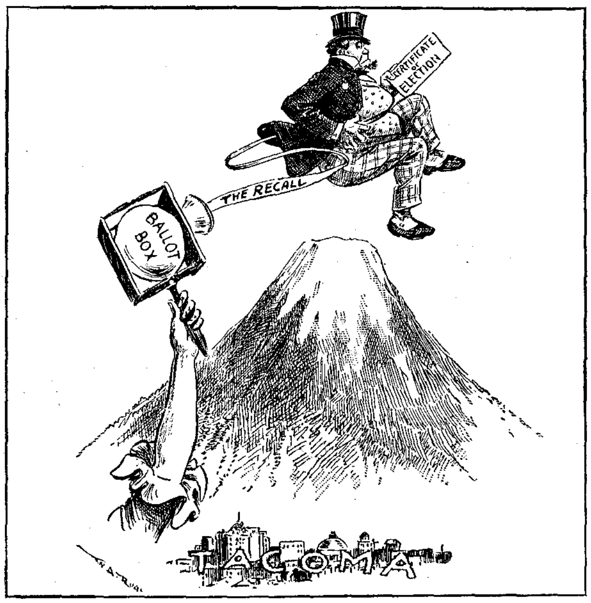
"A European artist has arrived in New York for the purpose of painting the city." If red, he will find himself up against no end of native competition.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

At the sale of the library of the late Robert Hoe, on Wednesday, Yale University purchased, for $110, "A New Trick to Cheat the Divell." Let Harvard beware.—*Providence Journal.*

An English woman proposes to organize all the Marys into a society, and the Columbus *News* is reminded that Wall Street has long been engaged in a round-up of the little lambs.—*Buffalo Times.*

The trusting nature of those who framed the Reciprocity bill is shown in the fact that "prepared cereals" are put in the same paragraph with foods, rather than in the paragraph covering lumber products.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Some fool Republican in Congress declares that the Democratic support of the Canadian treaty means that the party wants to annex Canada. Let us inform this simpleton that what the Democratic party wants to annex at this time is the United States.—*Houston Post.*



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"IF I WAS SO SOON TO BE DONE FOR, I WONDER WHAT I WAS BEGUN FOR."

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

From all indications, Porfirio Diaz will soon be in the contributing-editor class.—*Cleveland Leader.*

Being a devout churchman, Mr. Lorimer must be wofully mystified by all this talk about a jack-pot.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The frequency with which Uncle Joe Cannon invokes the Almighty argues a striking lack of response.—*New York Evening Post.*

"Mr. Bryan will do his part," says *The Commoner.* Wasn't the letter "y" left off the end of that last word?—*Washington Post.*

By rights the Sixty-second Congress ought to last only a minute, and that would suit the public pretty well, too.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

By the time the Democratic House reaches Schedule K, the wool men will wish they could put an O ahead of the K.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

The convicts in the Michigan penitentiary have struck for an eight-hour day, but it is thought there is no danger of a walkout.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The English archeologists who are said to have discovered the original copy of the Decalog at Jerusalem very appropriately stole it.—*New York Evening Post.*

It will be noticed that the Milwaukee Socialist Congressman did not advocate the abolishment of the branch of Congress of which he is a member.—*Louisville Post.*

Lorimer has been placed on the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads until a Committee on Y. M. C. A. Affairs can be established.—*Louisville Post.*

Congress should also investigate that deficit the Postmaster-General wiped out in two years without any increase in rates. Such things ought not to be tolerated.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The American who is looking for proofs that Bacon wrote the Shakespeare plays has dug up the bottom of a river in England. Even if he contributes nothing to literature, he may help navigation.—*Washington Star.*

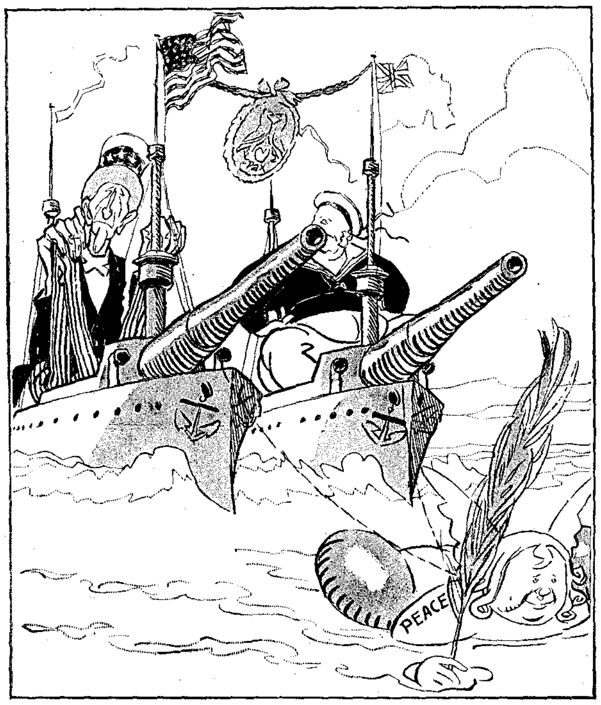
The report that the real Ark of the Covenant, containing the original Ten Commandments, has been found by a party of English archeologists on the site of Solomon's Temple, reads as tho H. Rider Haggard had become the Jerusalem correspondent.—*Kansas City Times.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

FOR AND AGAINST ARBITRATION

HISTORY may give a prominent place to a remarkable meeting held in the Guildhall, London, on April 28, to voice Britain's enthusiastic approval of President Taft's arbitration proposal. The "great twin brothers" of British statecraft, leaders of opposite parties, the heads of the great religious bodies, and the representatives of the Army and Indian administration and general finance lent their presence and their voices to promote what Mr. Asquith described as "War ruled out," and Mr. Balfour spoke of as the institution of "a common bond" between the two great English-speaking nations. Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, thus introduced the subject:

> "The initiative was taken by the Chief Magistrate of the United States. But the seed which he cast fell into ground that was prepared to receive it. That which a few months ago might have been regarded as the dream of idealists has become the settled purpose of two great democracies. Surely it is a matter of encouragement that we should now see the two great English-speaking democracies, numbering over 120,000,000, with the overlordship, direct or indirect, of a large proportion of the surface and resources of the globe, by common instinct coming to see that war between them would be an unthinkable crime and prepared to enter into a solemn compact which will make it for the future an impossible contingency."



JOHN AND JONATHAN.
Off for a voyage of peace together.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

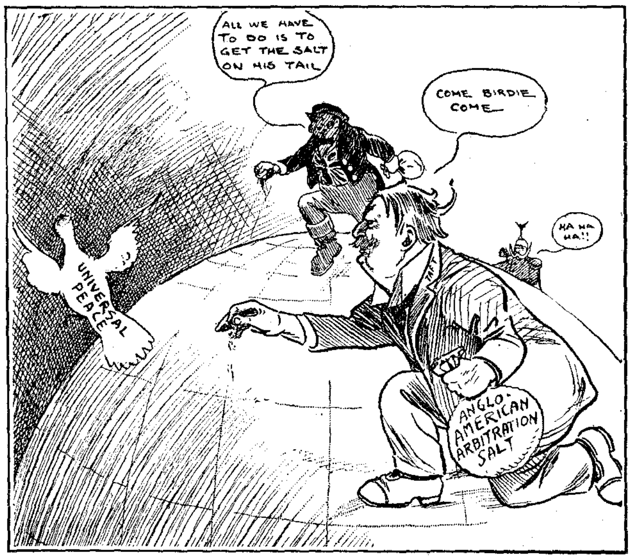
And Mr. Balfour observed that—

> "While such a treaty will bear no immediate fruit in the reduction of armaments, it will not only secure for us the absolute certainty of peace between us and the United States, but it will be the beginning of a new era for the whole world."

But some British organs of public opinion hesitate about proclaiming the millennium just yet. Thus the London *Times*, after acknowledging the "disinterested motive that lay behind the proposal" of the President of the United States, cautiously remarks:

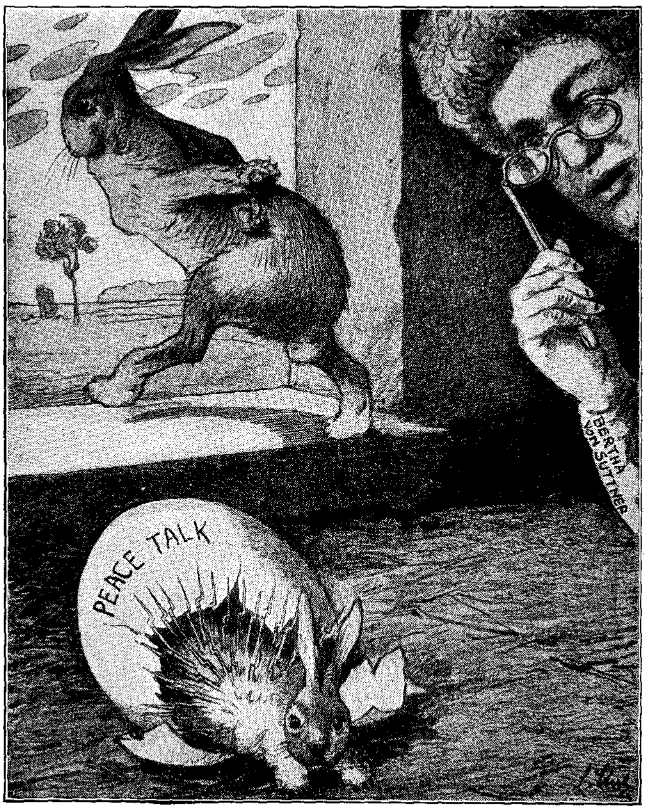
> "The English-speaking peoples do not seek in such a treaty as is now proposed any respite from their great responsibilities as military and naval Powers, but they desire to ratify a common determination that no difference between their two systems of government shall in future lead to war or any possibility of war."

We must not whistle until we are out of the wood, thinks the London *Daily Chronicle*, reminding its readers that "the former treaty of the kind was wrecked in the American Senate," and "to proclaim the dawn of a new era which presently does not arrive is only to darken the night of the old." "We must not be too sure." Finally this organ concludes that "treaties are worth no more than the paper they are written upon" unless they embody "not merely the expediencies of statesmen, but the profound convictions of peoples."


ALL WE HAVE TO DO IS TO GET THE SALT ON HIS TAIL
COME BIRDIE COME
HA HA HA!!
UNIVERSAL PEACE
ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION SALT

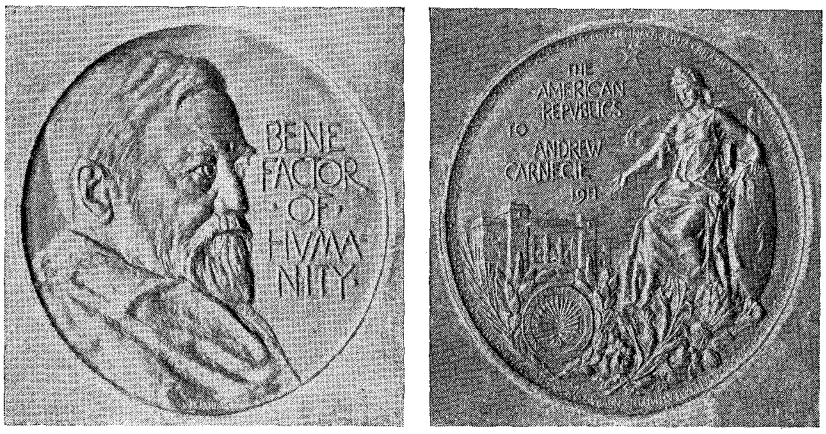
GETTING THE SALT ON THE BIRD'S TAIL.
Not any easier than it looks.
—The Montreal *Herald*.

The treaty proposed by President Taft is not for unrestricted



A DISAPPOINTING EASTER-EGG.
BARONESS VON SUTTNER—"This Easter rabbit looks more like a porcupine!"
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

arbitration, says *The Morning Post* (London), the organ of the aristocracy, of the Army, and of jingoism in general. *The Post* scoffs at those who attended the Guildhall peace meeting. "President Taft's revised intention was to exempt from the scope of the treaty large classes of questions in regard to which the policy of the United States might possibly be hampered by an appeal to arbitration." As "the new treaty" is to lack "that comprehensiveness which was the very essence of the original proposal" it became a matter of "false pretenses."


BENE FACTOR ·OF· HVMA NITY
THE AMERICAN REPVBLICS TO ANDREW CARNEGIE 1911

MR. CARNEGIE'S PAN-AMERICAN PEACE MEDAL.

Presented to Andrew Carnegie in Washington on May 5 by the Republics of North and South America in recognition of his work for peace. The medal is of solid gold and cost $2,000. It was designed by Mrs. S. J. Farnum, of New York.

"The American offer of unrestricted arbitration does not exist." Besides, says this writer, Mr. Taft and his Government betray every sign of hostility to England, and while holding out a treaty the President "was doing his utmost to disrupt the British Empire." To quote further:

> "He was urging upon the Canadian Ministers that they should abolish the British preference in their tariff and bring Canada into a commercial union with the United States on the basis of free trade between the two countries and a protective tariff against the manufactures of the Old World, including this country. Acceptance by the Canadians of that proposal would obviously have meant the immediate disintegration of the British Empire. No such proposal could ever have been put forward by any friend of this country."

Thus President Taft "tries to dupe the British Government and people." This paper passionately "protests against the criminal folly" of those who are willing to be "dupes" of an offer of "unrestricted arbitration" which "was nothing but a blind." In contravention of the Rush-Bagot Treaty of 1817 "the United States is establishing an armed squadron on the Great Lakes which is a standing menace to the independence of the Dominion." The United States are spending "not less than $15,000,000 for keeping up a Navy on these lakes and are drilling their men on the banks." "All the wars Canada hitherto had experienced came from the United States." This somewhat angry and vehement article concludes in the following words:

> "It will be observed that in the added clause of the Reciprocity Bill . . . the present agreement with Canada is regarded by Congress as the prelude to a fuller arrangement—*i.e.*, the complete anti-British commercial union originally proposed by President Taft. Mr. Balfour, a few weeks ago, rightly described the agreement as a 'disaster' for this country."

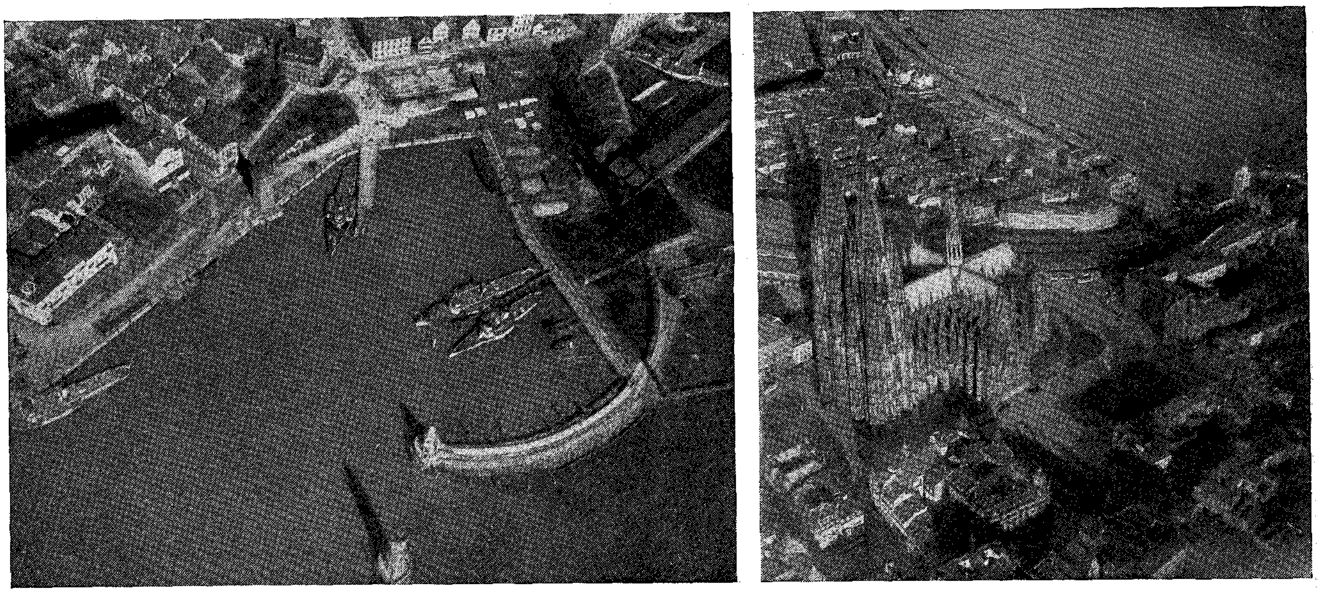
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN JAPAN—The Government ownership of railroads in Japan has been a complete success, according to *Engineering* (London, April 14). "It is admitted by those who are competent to judge," says this paper, "that Japan has obtained as much as, if not more than, any other country for the money she has expended on her railways, 90 per cent. of which are now owned by the State." To quote further:

> "When railways were inaugurated in Japan, in 1872, they were undertaken directly by the Government, and this was continued for some years, when a great railway boom took place, and limited liability companies were formed for carrying out the extended plans which were made. The Government never, however, allowed the railways to drift entirely into the hands of private companies, as there was a strong feeling that such important national concerns should be worked in the interests of the nation, and there appears always to have been a reservation on the part of the Government in the rights granted to private companies, which made the purchase of the railways by the State in 1907 a less difficult question to deal with in Japan than it has been in other countries. The State seems to have made a good bargain, and the purchase was carried out on terms which were advantageous to the nation and fair to the sellers, altho nothing was paid either for watered stock or for promoters' profits. The owners were given 5-per-cent. bonds for their interests, but these bonds may be retired and 4-per-cent. bonds substituted therefor. After the nationalization the receipts increased by leaps and bounds, as the result of the increase in the running mileage, the total receipts for the year immediately following the nationalization having reached 80,000,000 yen [about $40,000,000]. The business expenses of the Government railway also increased greatly, amounting, as they did, to over 40,000,000 yen, the increase being chiefly due to the more complete arrangements for management which have been made."

BRAZIL'S DISTRUST OF US

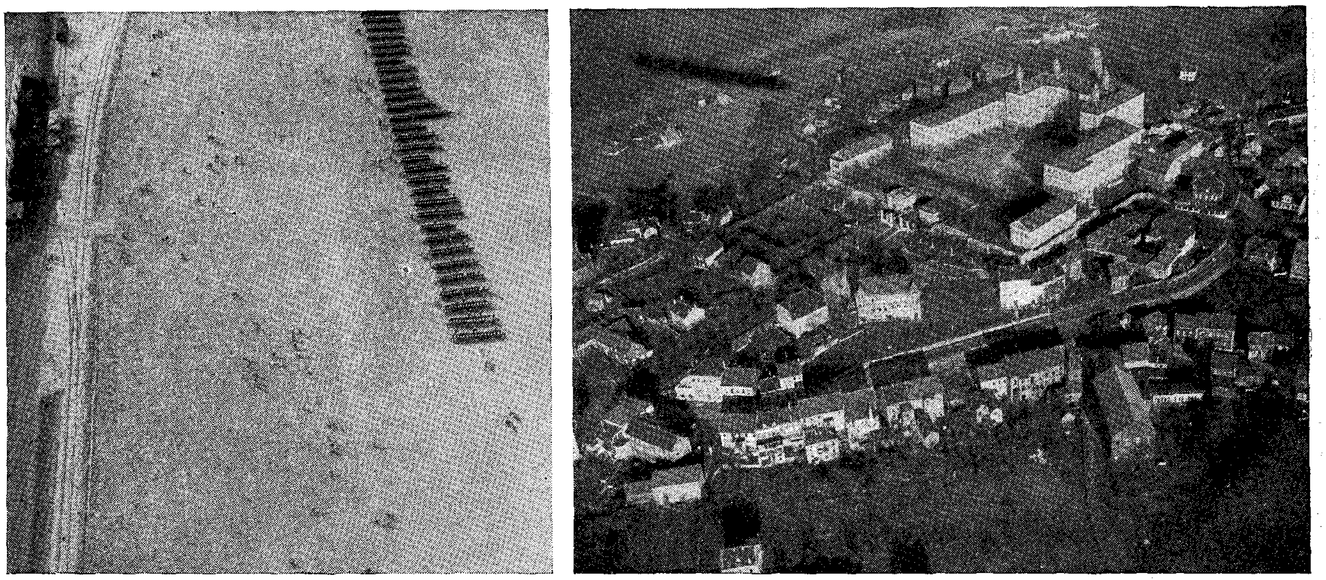
WHILE the President of Venezuela is praising our Government in his message to his Congress, and Argentina is showing a preference for the United States over European countries, as shown in an article we quoted last week, we read that Brazil suspects us of piratical designs. "We have not the slightest fear of the United States forces," says the Venezuelan President, but Brazil, says a Rio paper, looks upon President Taft as contemplating an invasion of Latin America, and the press of Rio Janeiro wish for a closer linking of the people with the Old World, and a rejection of anything like alliance with the Northern Republic. Mexico, says the *Estrella* (Rio Janeiro), is in danger from our ambition, and if Mexico, why not the other States of Spanish or Portuguese origin? The conduct of the Government at Washington, we are told, has been and is insincere, but fails to disguise the dreams of ambition in which the President and Mr. Knox are indulging. There are many indications that the United States is gaining ground in Brazil. Communications between our country and Rio Janeiro have recently increased. Our tourists have traveled over that Southern State and many millionaires have invested capital there. Two powerful North American companies, one of navigation, the other of colonization, are now negotiating with the Brazilian Government for charter rights. North American colonists and North American dollars are pouring into this great territory, and sections of the Brazilian press are becoming alarmed. It is in view of these circumstances, which are dwelt upon in the paper cited above, that we are told, in the same article:

> "The Government of the United States has often protested that it cherishes a deep respect for the sovereignty of other nations, but the lesson we learn from the facts of the case, at least in America, scarcely accords with this theory. Thus the United States has twice increased its territory at the expense of Mexico, and now Mr. Taft maintains at this present moment an attitude toward that Republic both equivocal and threatening. The United States have captured Porto Rico; they are practically masters of the Panama Republic, which is their



HARBOR OF LINDAU, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.
Looking down on water craft that may soon be obsolete.

COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.
Note the shadows of the spires.



AN INFANTRY REGIMENT AT CONSTANCE.
"Why so hot, little man?"

BENSBERG WITH ITS ANCIENT CASTLE
The shadow of the airship is seen beyond the town.

SKY VIEWS OF EUROPE, FROM THE "ZEPPELIN VI."
To get the right perspective, the pictures should be held below the eye.

own creation; the Republic of Cuba is avowedly under their hegemony. It would not be too much to say that the whole of Central America, excepting the English colony of Honduras and the European Antilles, is in subjection to a thinly disguised United States protectorate. Yet we must not forget that the little Republics in that section of the American continent, by their detestably corrupt governments, by their interminable civil wars, seem themselves to cry out for North American intervention, which would secure to the mass of their population the great boon of domestic tranquillity."

The secret of this intention can not be concealed, we are assured. The United States is acting from sheerly selfish motives. Our capitalists "control the Cabinet and Congress, and direct the hand of Mr. Taft." To quote further from the *Estrella*:

"It is natural to suppose that if the North American protectorate be once established over all Central America, the United States Government, or what amounts to the same thing, the fabulously rich syndicates which put such a formidable pressure upon the Executive, and have acquired three-fourths of the territory of Guatemala, will next cast their covetous eyes on the rest of South America, and especially on Brazil."

Brazil must be on her guard. The eagle is ready to swoop down upon so vast and rich a region, this writer says. Without quarreling with the Northern Republic, Brazil can secure safety only by strengthening her ties with Europe. To quote further:

"In our opinion the attitude of the Brazilian Government toward the United States should be cordial—but very circumspect. When in the apparently near future North American imperialism shall threaten Brazil and the other nations of South America, it will be the great Powers of Europe upon whom we must depend for the means of maintaining our independence."

The *Estrella* does not believe in the Monroe Doctrine, and emphatically claims European interposition against the greed and aggression of the United States Government:

"It seems to us that the best policy for Brazil to pursue in the face of these facts is easily to be outlined. It consists in the maintenance of cordial relations with the United States, but no alliance with that Government. With Europe, however, Brazil must make still closer and closer connections."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE'S STORM CENTER

ALTHO MOROCCO is in Africa, yet the Spanish declare that it is merely " a prolongation of their peninsula," and Lord Palmerston used to style it " the storm center of Europe." At present the crisis at Fez, its capital, is alarming all the chancelleries. Mulai Hafid, the reigning Sultan, is besieged there after being formally deposed by the revolting tribes and his brother set up in his place. The interest taken in the situation by France, Germany, and England springs from the fact that there are a number of Europeans living in the town and France has now intervened with an armed force—a procedure in which she has the support of England and Spain, altho the German press manifest an attitude of hostility and dissatisfaction and some papers declare that Mr. Cruppi, the French Foreign Minister, is violating the stipulations of the Algeciras Convention by sending forces to interfere in a struggle between two Moorish chieftains.

MR. JEAN CRUPPI,

French Foreign Minister, who is blamed by Germany for the French investment of Fez.

The root of German dissatisfaction is the fear that France may seize part or all of Morocco, but the Spanish Prime Minister declares that, whatever happens, the Cabinets of Paris and Madrid will maintain the integrity of the Moorish Empire, the sovereignty of the Sultan, and the " open door." The London *Times* believes this peaceful statement, and calls it " the best possible comment on the ungracious carping at the French attitude, which is again being renewed by a portion of the German press." But the Manchester *Guardian* is not of the same believing mind, and says:

> " We are grieved to see France about to impale herself on the horns of this dilemma. The truth seems to be that there is a strong party in France determined to have Morocco, and quite unscrupulous about the means that it employs or as to the degree of injury that it inflicts on France's general policy. How much support this faction commands at the French Foreign Office is doubtful; but, if we may judge by our own experiences under similar circumstances, the French Government is not conscious of any ulterior designs on Morocco, but is in two minds, and therefore at the mercy of those who have one. France has accepted the Act of Algeciras, which definitely precludes the idea of annexation or of aggrandizement. She would have been wise to abstain from further interference with the affairs of Morocco, or, if she had been determined to establish political claims on the country, to have set to work by buying the consent of Germany."

The French papers, with the exception of Mr. Jaurès's *Humanité* (Paris), vindicate the action of Minister Cruppi in sending troops to Morocco, and we read in the *Journal des Débats*:

> " Does no one realize what would have been said against us if we had done nothing to save the Europeans in Fez from being massacred? We were compelled to take action. This is all the more incumbent upon us because most of the Europeans in Fez are Frenchmen who with equal modesty and courage aid the Sultan in the task of tranquilizing the country. We can not suffer these brave fellows to be massacred, and the decision made by our Government has nothing to do with any alteration of the Act of Algeciras."

The leading Parisian organ, the *Temps*, simply reechoes these ideas. William II., we are told, has always backed up German missionaries by gun-boats and machine guns, and the Frenchmen in Fez are really missionaries " appointed by treaty, missionaries of order, peace, and civilization."

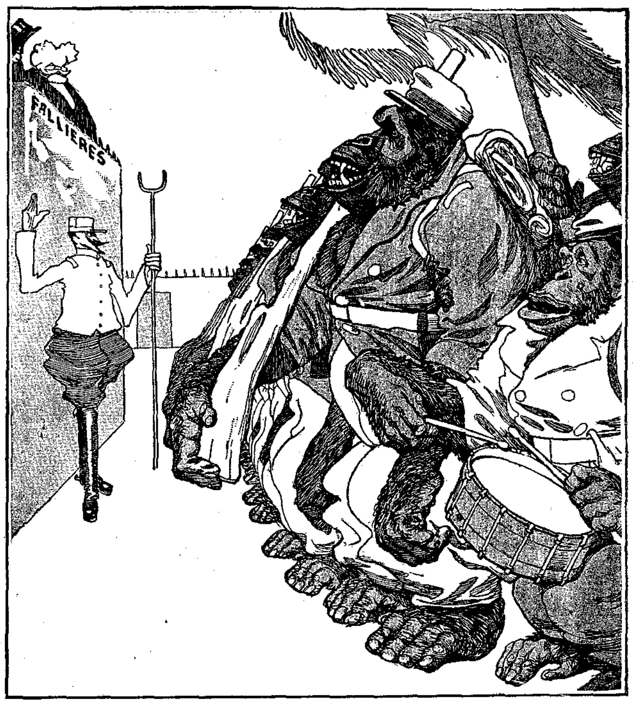
But the German and even the Austrian papers refuse to regard things in this simple light. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), a Liberal organ, shows itself very unfriendly to the French and talks of her present action in Morocco as " a wanton escapade." " Germany is gradually coming to view the development of events in Morocco with a certain uneasiness," declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, " inasmuch as German interests guaranteed by treaty, and not merely interests of a material kind, are being brought into question."

The French are to be blamed for the danger which threatens Europeans in Fez, says the official *Koelnische Zeitung*. To quote from an editorial in this paper:

> "If the position of Europeans in Fez becomes dangerous, there is much to show that the danger was brought about more by French intervention than by any disorder originating on the spot."

" The difficulty ought to have been met by an international expedition to Fez," suggests the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, but the bitterest and most sweeping condemnation of France is exprest by the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which is credited with being the mouthpiece in Austria of the German Imperial Chancellor. In an article entitled a " Critical Situation " Mr. von Rath, a member of the Prussian Parliament, accuses France of meditating " a permanent occupation of the country and a seizure of the central power." After a fling at Pichon and Delcassé Mr. Rath utters a threat against France:

> " The time has come for Germany to repair the mistake she has made in the Moroccan affair. If the independence of the Shereefian Empire is to go, and treaties to be swept into the dust-bin, then the Berlin Cabinet will resume its full liberty of action. . . . Germany is sure that the Powers will approve her warning to the French not to occupy Morocco. If they do not take this warning, Germany, supported by her faithful ally Austria, or even single-handed, will be quite able to take care of herself in case her vital interests are menaced."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



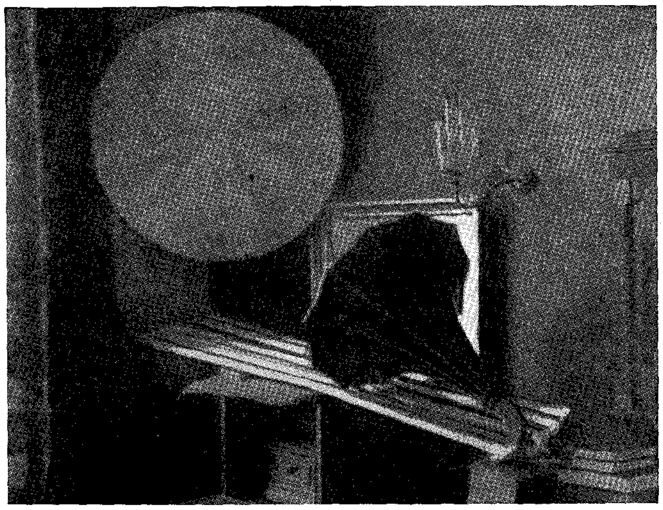
A GERMAN THRUST AT THE FRENCH ARMY.

With a sneer at the black regiments in the French Army, *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin) publishes the picture above, and calls it "THE NEXT LEVY—A FORECAST."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FILTERED PHONOGRAPH MUSIC

THE SCRATCHING and shrieking sounds that sometimes mar the musical tones of a phonograph can now be cured, says an English inventor. These harsh notes that rend the rendition of a soprano just when she is soaring to the topmost peaks of melody are called "frying-pan noises." Souls that have been jarred by the intrusion of the rasping discords will be delighted to learn that the remedy is simple. If the phonograph music is passed through 54 feet of tubing filled with dried peas and beans, the noise as of frying-pans is filtered out—perhaps absorbed by affinity. John G. McKendrick is the inventor who has made this discovery, and in a communication sent to *Nature* (London, April 20) he reports that by his process of "acoustical filtration" he has eliminated the hissing and grating sounds. He used a gramophone enclosed in a wooden cloth-lined box, with a tube passed tightly through a hole from the end of the taper arm that carries the sound box of the instrument. When the sound box is tightly closed by raising and locking the front lid, as seen in the figure, the sounds of the machinery, and also the vibrations from the free side of the diaphragm of the sound box, are completely damped. He continues:



A GRAMOPHONE WITH A FILTER.

A tube nearly four rods long filled with dried peas and beans strains out the strident tones that sometimes grate on delicate ears.

> "The noises, caused by the friction of the needle point on the hard disk of the record, pass, of course, along with the musical sounds, through the taper arm to the tube that escapes from the box. This tube is suitably connected with lengths of tin tubing, 1.5 inch in diameter, and the sounds are thus conveyed through as many feet of tubing as may be found necessary. I have found the most efficient length of the entire tube, until it reaches the horn or resonator (the attachment of which is seen in the figure), to be, say, 54 feet. The effect of the long tube, while empty, is to increase the volume of the tones, but, of course, the noises are also intensified.
>
> "I have always been struck by the fact that the friction noises seem to be quite separate and distinct from the musical tones, either when a voice is singing with an accompaniment, or during the reproduction of an orchestral piece of music—indeed, by an effort of attention, I have so trained myself that I can hear one without hearing the other. This suggests that in the ear there is a mechanism for the detection of noises of high pitch as distinct from ordinary musical tones. It occurred to me that by causing the sounds to pass through numerous narrow channels, freely communicating with each other, the noise-sounds, presumably caused by short waves of high pitch, might be damped off by interference, while the longer waves, corresponding to musical tones, might pass through unaltered, except as regards loss of energy from friction. My purpose was attained by filling a segment of the tin tube, say, from four to eight feet in length, with a mixture of hard peas and beans, corrugated by age or drying. The experiment succeeded. The friction noises were damped down, while the musical tones, altho rather 'dulled' in quality, that is to say they lacked brilliancy, were purer, and, to my ear, much more natural."

Mr. McKendrick tried such substances as glass balls, marbles, small fir cones, gravel, and shreds of tin, but the best effect was obtained with the peas. Greater brilliancy was obtained by using zinc tubes filled with fragments of corrugated zinc, and the use of these has been protected by patent. A combination of the zinc with the peas and beans is said to produce delightful effects, the music being so immensely improved that the attention is not at all disturbed by "frying-pan" noises. To quote further:

> "As listening to music so reproduced is a kind of auditory illusion, any contrivance that will heighten the illusion may be expected to give more pleasure if the illusion is of the right kind. Usually one feels a sense of unreality in the music apparently rising from the bottom of the 'horn,' more especially in listening to a human voice. To get rid of this, I angle the horn, as shown in the figure, so as to reflect the sound waves from a tin reflector (parabolic in character) so placed as to send the sounds to the other side of the room. One then ceases, while listening, to think of either the gramophone or the horn, as the sounds come from the reflector, and the effect is much more real and natural.
>
> "I believe the application of this method of 'acoustical filtration' may be applied by ingenious mechanics in such a way as to do away with the necessity of building up such an array of tubes as is seen in the figure. The method enables one, in a room of moderate size, to listen to pure music. One can not help observing how it mellows a voice that, heard in the ordinary way, sounds harsh (from the production of overtones of high pitch), and how it brings out the pure tones of the string instruments. The various instruments in an orchestra sound better. Everything is reduced in proportion, and, to use an illustration from art, it is like passing from one of Etty's huge pictures to a delicate and beautiful Meissonier, in which one sees and appreciates every detail in an area of small dimensions."

WORKMEN NOT LOAFERS

THE THEORY of the efficiency engineer, that men can be trained by a system to do twice or three times as much work as they did before, is resented by some machinists as based on an inference that workmen deliberately try to shirk. Frank C. Hudson, who writes in *The American Machinist* (New York, April 27), says to begin with that he has no doubt that his own efficiency could be largely increased by scientific study of time and motion, and that he intends to make such study. But he objects strongly to the assumption made, as he asserts, by the "efficiency" men, that motion-study is of value because it prevents loafing. He gives the following quotation and then proceeds to comment on it:

> "'In nineteen out of twenty establishments the workmen deliberately work as slowly as they dare, at the same time trying to make those over them believe that they are working fast.'
>
> "In other words, 95 per cent. of us are deliberately frauds, cheats, and bluffers. . . . . . .
>
> "Most manufacturers I know believe that the success of any system depends on the hearty cooperation of the workmen, and that this can be obtained only by considering them as human beings instead of merely cogs in wheels of industry, and I do not see how they can be expected to welcome such statements or such a system with open arms. And the talk of greatly increased remuneration is very apt to sound rather hollow when the worker learns that he is expected to sink his individuality and blindly follow a set pace and program, to increase his output 300 per cent. for a 60-per-cent. increase in wages, and,

after all that, be told that a trained gorilla would be preferable anyhow.

"As with most innovations, we are too apt to go to extremes, and it is here that our trouble lies. With pushing men like Taylor and Emerson talking and writing of their theories, we are almost sure to have an epidemic of alleged efficiency, which will be disappointing and will, I fear, spoil many of the pleasant relations which now exist in many cases. . . . . . .

FELLING A TREE WITH DYNAMITE.

"I am perfectly willing to have a fair time limit set for any job and to be told of methods that have been used to do it in this time, but the prospect of doing this job year after year, according to a schedule made up in the planning department, is not at all pleasing to a man who thinks he thinks, whether he actually does or not. When you take away all responsibility you kill interest, and both work and man suffer.

"I agree fully that the most efficient man should earn the most money without limit, but I also realize that the second-grade man must be considered, that he can not be allowed to starve, even if he is at fault, which is not always the case. . . .

"Anything which will cut out loss of time or material is to be warmly welcomed, and the only reason the mechanics sometimes fail to enthuse over it as they should is the lingering memory of savings effected in the past, which have not benefited them in the least. And, whether it is exactly ethical or not, both the employer and the employed like to hear a little of the savings jingle in their own pockets."

The defect of the system of which Messrs. Taylor and Emerson are the exponents is, Mr. Hudson thinks, the attempt to make all men in the same mold and to do work in exactly the same way. Such a plan, he says, kills initiative and ambition, and even increases in pay would not offset such a result. It would develop a race of automatons, who, having ceased to think for themselves, would be easily led by any agitator. For this reason and not from laziness or a desire to defraud as has been intimated, mechanics generally, Mr. Hudson asserts, do not favor this plan. He concludes:

"Mr. Taylor has done much that is commendable, his time study will undoubtedly give good results, but his latest utterances breathe class distinction more strongly than ever, cast unwarranted reflection on the honesty and intelligence of the average mechanic, and can hardly fail to rouse bitter antagonism in every quarter. This, unfortunately, will be misconstrued by many as a desire to block progress instead of an attempt to preserve the individuality which I believe has made this nation what it is to-day. There is no question as to the possibility of improving our general efficiency, but we as a nation of workers can not afford to pay too heavily to secure it."

FARMING WITH DYNAMITE

As WAR gives way to peace, dynamite is turning to useful vocations, and instead of working destruction is joining the movement "back to the farm." Dynamite will lift a stump, a rock, or almost anything in the neighborhood, and the profit from its use may eventually lift the mortgage, if we are to believe its friends. Explosives have long been used in blowing up refractory obstructions on the farm, and even in splitting rails, but it is something new to hear of digging ditches, planting trees, rejuvenating orchards, and stirring up impervious subsoil with blasts of dynamite. Yet it is actually now in wide use for these purposes, we read in a little booklet that is being sent out by a large powder and dynamite company of Wilmington, Del., and many different kinds of dynamite have been devised to suit all these uses. We are told that it is 25 per cent. cheaper and many times quicker to dig a ditch with dynamite than with a machine. The farmer merely punches holes in the ground three feet deep and two feet apart, inserts a little explosive in each, and touches off one of them. All the other charges follow the first, and there is the ditch. We read:

"Ditches, long or short, deep or shallow, are necessary on every farm, and should always be dug with explosives whether they go through rock, shale, or only earth. The ditching which pays best is that which drains swampy land. There are about seventy million acres of this land in the United States, much of which would bear magnificent crops, if drained. The cost of draining by the usual method of digging ditches by hand or machine, has been almost prohibitive, with the result that this land is still lying idle. Now that it has been found that dynamite will dig ditches through any swamp where a man can penetrate, no matter how thick the vegetation covering it may be, there is no reason why the large majority of this seventy million acres of swamp land should not be cultivated.

"Dynamite is just as effective for digging ditches and channels in wet, swampy ground, even tho it be covered by several inches or a foot of water, as it is in dry ground. A channel or ditch dug with dynamite, and particularly one cut through dry or sandy ground, is not so even and regular at first as one dug by hand or machine, but will square up very soon after water fills it and, as the banks have a good slope, there is little caving afterward.

BLASTING OUT A STUMP.

"When a ditch is blasted there is no outlay for expensive

Illustrations with this article used by courtesy of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder Co.

EASIER THAN SHOVELING—PUNCHING HOLES FOR DITCH-BLASTING.

NOT A HEDGE, BUT A BLAST OF DYNAMITE EXCAVATING A DITCH.

DIGGING A DITCH WITH DYNAMITE.

equipment, because the only machinery necessary is an iron bar, pointed at one end. In hard, dry ground, a sledge or maul is needed to drive the bar down to the necessary depth. There is no delay or expense getting machinery into place through swamps and thickets. Not even a team is needed when ditches are dug with dynamite, for one or two men can easily carry sufficient dynamite to dig a ditch four or five hundred feet long, four or five feet wide, and three or four feet deep.

"Ditches can be dug with dynamite at any time on a couple of hours' notice, as dealers who handle explosives can be found in almost every locality. In wet weather, especially after heavy rainfalls, when it may be necessary to cut ditches and channels in a hurry, this method is invaluable.

"It is just as easy to dig a curved ditch with dynamite as it is to dig a straight one, because the center of the ditch follows the line of holes in which the dynamite is loaded. . . . . . .

"A few years ago a Kansas farmer, who had owned a farm for twelve years with a 40-acre swamp on it, blasted a row of holes spaced about 35 feet apart, across the lowest part where the water was three feet deep. The swamp dried up immediately and the first year 1,600 bushels of oats were raised on the ground it had occupied. Since then four crops of alfalfa per year have been raised on this ground."

The idea of plowing with dynamite is stranger still, but it appears that the explosive is not to be used for ordinary plowing. Its value is in breaking up the "hardpan" or hard subsoil, which starves crops and trees. The plow fails to reach this hard layer and break it up, so it must be blasted:

"Blasting subsoil has been practised for some years by a few progressive farmers in different parts of the country. These men have had wonderful results in the way of increased crops on land already under cultivation, and in transforming into excellent growing land that which would have been worthless without dynamite.

"It is only lately, however, that the benefits from plowing with dynamite have become generally recognized. The Department of Agriculture, the various agricultural colleges, and men prominently identified with farming in different parts of the country, are all now making a careful study of this question in order to determine the strength, quantity, and kind of explosives, the most effective way of using them, and the depth and spacing of the holes, for best results. Farmers everywhere are experimenting on their own responsibility. Many are already claiming that subsoil-plowing with explosives will be a common custom in a few years, and will represent millions of dollars in increased crops from lands already under cultivation; and more millions from land now producing nothing but weeds and considered entirely worthless."

In the orchard dynamite is used to excavate the holes for planting young trees and for stirring up the earth around older trees that are beginning to fail:

"An example of the great benefit derived from the use of explosives, for excavating the holes in which young trees are to be planted, was recently brought to our attention by a well-known fruit-grower, who reported that he planted nine peach-trees a few years ago to determine positively whether anything was to be gained by using dynamite. Three of the trees were planted in holes made by drilling a two-inch auger hole three to four feet deep, and detonating a charge of explosives in the bottom; the other six trees were planted in holes of the regulation size dug by hand. Three years later the three trees which had been planted in the blasted holes were strong and healthy, and produced between five and six bushels of very fine peaches; but the other six trees planted on the same ground without blasting, bore practically no peaches at all, both fruit and leaves having shriveled up and dropt off during the dry season."

TESTS OF CHILD-INTELLIGENCE

HAS YOUR child—six, eight, or ten years old—the average, normal intelligence belonging to a little one of those years? If not, by precisely how many years is it in advance of its age or behind it? The scale for measuring intelligence, devised by Professor Binet for the French Government, enables a parent or teacher to answer these questions after a brief examination, provided we accept the accuracy and justice of this "Binet scale." It has been adversely criticized, but the general opinion, as voiced by Dr. Edmund B. Huey, of Lincoln State School, Illinois, is that it is "the most practical and promising means yet made available for determining the fact and for measuring the amount of mental retardation." Dr. Huey's article is reproduced in *The Volta Review* (Washington). He says further:

"Other sets of tests, . . . published from time to time in various journals, give us tests and results which in some cases may be taken as standards; but only for some given age, and perhaps for some special social station at the given age. Usually, too, they demand more apparatus than is necessary, and are not as quickly and simply applicable as such tests must be for extended work in the public schools. In the Binet scale . . . the tests and apparatus have been so simplified that the testing psychologist may carry everything needed in a very small hand-case, and may test a pupil and make the necessary record in from twenty minutes to an hour and a half."

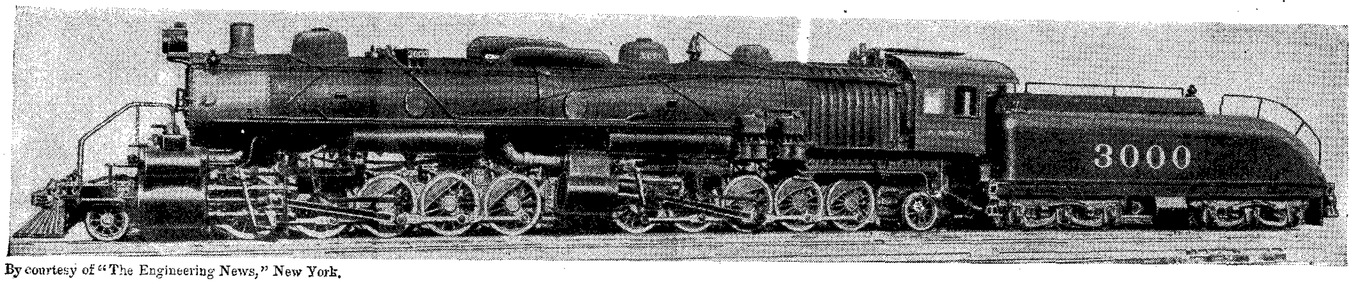
The Binet scale, as given by Dr. Huey, is as follows. It will be seen that the determination of the normal powers thus indicated for the various ages is a very simple matter:

Mentality of one and two years

1. Eye follows light.
2. Block is grasped and handled, when placed in the hand.
3. Suspended spool is grasped when seen.
4. Candy is chosen instead of block.
5. Paper is removed from candy before eating, child having seen the wrapping.
6. Child obeys simple commands, and imitates simple movements.

Mentality of three years

1. Touches nose, eyes, mouth, and pictures of these, as directed.
2. Repeats easy sentences of six syllables, with no error.
3. Repeats two numerals.



By courtesy of "The Engineering News," New York.

THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD—AS YET

Described on the opposite page.

4. Enumerates familiar objects in pictures.
5. Gives family name.

Mentality of four years

6. Knows own sex.
7. Names key, penny, knife.
8. Repeats three numerals in order, when heard once.
9. Tells which is longer of lines differing by a centimeter.

Mentality of five years

10. Discriminates weights of 3 and 12 grains, 6 and 15 grams.
11. Draws, after copy, a square that can be recognized as such.
12. Rearranges a rectangular card that has been cut diagonally into two triangles.
13. Counts four pennies.

Mentality of six years

14. Shows right hand, left ear.
15. Repeats easy sentences of 16 syllables.
16. Distinguishes pretty from distinctly ugly or deformed faces in pictures.
17. Defines, in terms of use, the words fork, table, chair, horse, mamma, three satisfactorily.
18. Performs three commissions given simultaneously.
19. Knows own age.
20. Knows whether it is forenoon or afternoon.

Mentality of seven years

21. Notes omission of eyes, nose, mouth, or arms from as many portraits.
22. States number of fingers on right hand, left hand, both hands, without counting.
23. Copies written phrase, with pen, so that it can be read.
24. Draws diamond shape, from copy, so that it can be recognized.
25. Repeats five numerals in order, when pronounced once at half-second intervals.
26. *Describes* pictures shown in No. 4.
27. Counts thirteen pennies.
28. Names penny, nickel, dime, silver dollar.

Mentality of eight years

29. Reproduces correctly two facts, after once reading 7 lines about a fire.
30. Counts values of six stamps, three ones and three twos, in less than 15 seconds.
31. Names red, green, blue, yellow.
32. Counts from 20 to 0 in 20 seconds, with not more than one error.
33. Copies easy dictation, so that it can be read.
34. States differences between paper and cloth, butterfly and fly, wood and glass, in 2 minutes, two satisfactorily.

Mentality of nine years

35. Names the day and date.
36. Names days of week in order, in ten seconds.
37. Gives correct change from a quarter paid for an article costing four cents.
38. Defines in terms superior to statements of use, in No. 17.
39. Reproduces six facts from 7 lines read once, in No. 29.
40. Arranges, in order of weight, boxes of same size and appearance weighing 6, 9, 12, 15, and 18 grams, in three minutes, two out of three trials.

Mentality of ten years

41. Names the months in order, allowing one omission or inversion, in 15 seconds.
42. Names a penny, nickel, dime, quarter, half, dollar, two, five, and ten-dollar bills, in 40 seconds.
43. Uses three given words in not more than two sentences.
44. Tells what one should do if misses train, if unintentionally struck by playmate, or if breaks an object belonging to others. Two satisfactorily.
45. Tells what should do if late for school, or before undertaking an important affair, and why we should judge by acts rather than by words. (Two other questions may be asked.)

Mentality of eleven years

46. Detects incongruities in 3 out of 5 statements, in about two minutes.
47. Uses three given words in one sentence.
48. Names at least 60 words in three minutes.
49. Defines charity, justice, goodness, two satisfactorily.
50. Rearranges shuffled words of 8-word sentences, two out of three, with one minute for each.

Mentality of twelve years

51. Repeats seven numerals in order, when heard once.
52. Names three words that rime with "obey" in one minute.
53. Repeats, with no error, sentence of 26 syllables.
54. Infers a fact from given circumstances which indicate the fact.

Mentality of thirteen years

55. Images and draws result of cutting triangle from side of twice folded paper.
56. Images and draws new form produced by joining transposed pieces of diagonally divided visiting card.
57. Distinguishes between abstract terms of similar sound or meaning.

In conclusion, Dr. Huey urges that these Binet tests be used with judgment and trained intelligence; otherwise, he warns us, they will bring themselves and their authors into undeserved disrepute. He says:

"Such a syllabus as here presented by no means prepares mothers and teachers to make any valid test either of their children or of the scale. A child will often be shown to have the knowledge needed in a test in which he failed, and the test will then be called inadequate. But the test is not of knowledge merely, but of the ability to use knowledge in meeting a situation created by the standardized conditions of the test. Results can be considered valid only when the tests are made by an experienced psychologist who has familiarized himself with Binet's directions, or by other competent persons who apply the tests under the direction and supervision of such a psychologist."

A NEW COMMERCIAL FIBER—The silky wool of the Bombax tree, which is especially valuable for filling life-preservers, on account of its extreme lightness, has lately become so active an article of commerce that the tree on which it grows is cultivated in tropical plantations. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 15) in a note on the subject:

"There is found in commerce, under the name of 'kapok,' a vegetable wadding composed of a sort of down or hair produced by trees of the family of *Bombaceæ*, the Bombax or eriodendron. . . . . . .

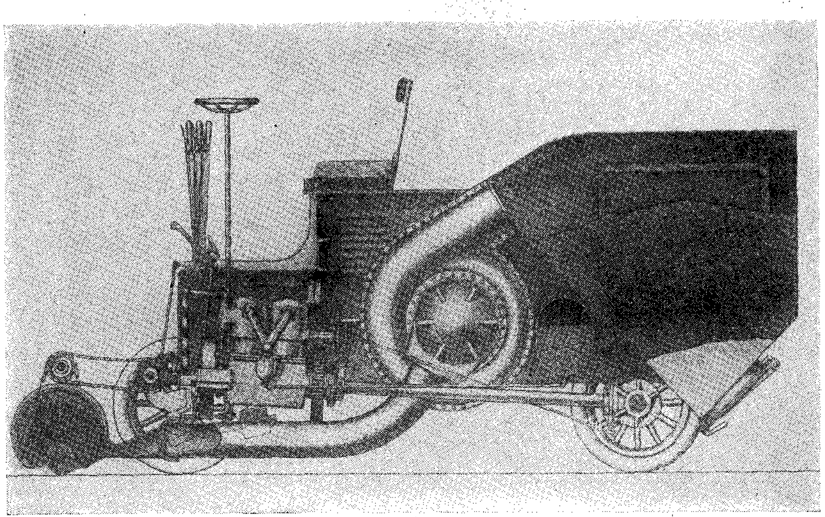
"These trees are of great height with trunk generally smooth and resistant to forest fires. They bear fruits about 30 to 40 inches long by one to two in diameter, containing brown seeds buried in the midst of a white silky fiber constituting the kapok. This wadding, similar in this respect to that of most of the *Asclepiadæ*, can not be spun, woven, nor felted, but it has considerable power of flotation, since it can carry in the water 30 to 35 times its own weight.

"Because of this property it is often used to fill life-saving buoys and belts, in which it is more and more taking the place of other substances. It is employed also to fill the mattresses used on certain ships, where its advantage is a double one, since it is less expensive than substances of animal origin and the safety material may thus be increased in bulk.

"The industrial utilization of kapok is of recent date; in fact, ten years ago it was scarcely used at all except by the natives of the countries where it grows. To-day it is an important commercial product; the center of the trade is Rotterdam, because the best kapok comes from Java, altho the tree that produces it is widely disseminated throughout the tropics. Indo-China, India, the Straits Settlements, and the Malay Archipelago will have as active rivals tropical Africa and America. All our colonies in tropical Africa abound in Bombax, and the first specimens sent to Europe showed that the quality of their products is not inferior to that from the Java trees."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VACUUM CLEANING FOR STREETS

VACUUM CLEANING has met with such success in the household that its extension to street-cleaning seems both sensible and logical, and Dr. William V. Hayes, of New York, tells us, in *The Medical Record* (New York, April 29), that such machines have already been tried in European cities. Dr. Hayes is sure that we are careless about dust and that its dissemination spreads disease. Sixteen years ago Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden described the methods of New York street-cleaners as "diabolically careless," and Dr. Hayes thinks that, altho conditions are better now, improvement is still imperatively demanded. He writes:


By courtesy of "The Medical Record," New York.

AN AUTOMOBILE VACUUM STREET-CLEANER.

"Watch one of the modern 'white wings' in the center of Sixth Avenue, vigorously wielding his brush and raising a cloud of dust, which the breeze carries to the sidewalk, completely enveloping the unoffending pedestrians, and Dr. Prudden's statement will not seem inapplicable to the present day. . . . . .

"The broom-and-shovel method of dust removal now in general use is unsatisfactory, resulting (to a considerable degree) in stirring up the dust rather than in taking it away. It is believed that there are but two efficient methods for taking away the dust. The first of these is through flushing, by means of the ordinary hose, or by the use of high-pressure flushing-machines and brushes or squeegees, as recommended by Commissioner Edwards. This results in carrying the dirt to the gutters and to some extent into the sewers, which have to be protected by proper screening. Even so it is probable that a considerable amount of detritus is washed into the sewers, necessitating costly cleaning operations. And the wetting of the streets makes them slippery and dangerous alike for horses and automobiles, and consumes a large amount of precious drinking-water, as the contaminated river water is unsuitable for this purpose.

"The second method is by means of automobile suction-cleaners. The writer has long advocated the use of these, and is convinced that one of the type represented in the illustration would be effective. A large, strong automobile is necessary, with horse-power not only for its own propulsion, but to run revolving brushes and fans, or other suction apparatus sufficiently powerful to take up all the dry matter thrown up by the brushes—dust, dry horse manure, small bits of paper, or similar material that might legitimately collect in the streets. The dust loosened by the brushes is carried by suction into a large bin, to be emptied later on. This method would be available on all the smoothly paved streets during the greater portion of the year. Similar machines are now in successful operation in Berlin, Vienna, and other cities. The initial cost of such equipment would be large, but it is likely that in the end a considerable saving to the city would result. Even if the cost should prove greater than at present, the end accomplished would more than justify the expense incurred.

"It is desirable that that portion of the city streets traversed by the trolleys should be cleaned by them. Suction-cleaning cars could readily be constructed which would take up the dust between the rails and beyond to a distance of eighteen or twenty inches."

ANOTHER RECORD LOCOMOTIVE

SUPERLATIVES are short-lived in this country. We are breaking records so rapidly, that no one piece of machinery is long "the largest in the world." Various locomotives, at brief intervals, have held the American record—the European was distanced long ago. The latest engine to gain it, however, seems likely to hold it for some time, according to a writer in *Engineering News* (New York, May 4). This is a Mallet engine just built for the Santa Fé road for handling 2,000-ton freight-trains on long and severe grades. The total weight is about 616,000 pounds, with 550,000 pounds on the driving-wheels, of which there are no less than twenty, while the loaded tender (on six-wheel trucks) increases the total weight to 850,000 pounds. We read these further details:

"The boiler is made in two sections, united by a rigid separable joint. Beyond the smoke-box is a tubular section nine feet long forming the feed-water heater. Between this and the barrel proper is another tubular section forming the super-heater; this is divided into two compartments, one for super-heating the live steam, the other for reheating the high-pressure exhaust on its way to the low-pressure cylinders. . . . The fire-box proper and outer shell are each composed of prest-steel channels, bent to horseshoe shape and riveted together through the flanges; transverse stay-plates or diaphragms of horseshoe shape are fitted between the two sets of channels, and are perforated to permit of free circulation in the water legs and over the crown.

"These engines are notable for the size of their tenders, which are mounted on six-wheel trucks and have a total weight of 234,000 pounds (including water and oil fuel)."

The following table gives an idea of how often the record for size has been broken by locomotives in the last dozen years:

SOME OF THE "LARGEST ENGINES IN THE WORLD."

Railway.	Class.	Weight.				Year.
		Per Driving Wheel, lbs.	On Drivers, lbs.	Engine, lbs.	Engine and Tender. lbs.	
Union (Pittsburg)	2- 8-0	26,000	208,000	230,000	334,000	1898
Ill. Central.......	4- 8-0	24,150	193,200	232,000	364,900	1899
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie..	2- 8-0	28,125	225,000	250,300	391,400	1900
A. T. & Santa Fé.	2-10-0	23,200	232,000	259,800	383 800	1902
A. T. & Santa Fé.	2-10-2	23,458	234,580	287.240	453 000	1904
B. & O.	0- 6- 6-0	27,833	334,000	334,000	477 000	1904
So. Pacific.......	2- 8- 8-2	24,634	394.150	425,900	596,000	1909
Del. & Hud......	0- 8- 8-0	27,750	444,000	440,000	611,800	1910
A. T. & Santa Fé.	2-10-10-2	27,500	550,000	616,000	850,000	1911

LETTERS AND ART

THE PRIZE OPERA

IN SPITE of all the talk we have heard and read about the fostering of opera in English, the announcement that one has been found worthy of a prize of $10,000 does not seem to rouse the wildest sort of enthusiasm in our newspaper commentators. Perhaps they deem it canny to wait for further demonstrations of its merit than the judgment pronounced by the four chosen by the Metropolitan Opera Company to make the award. Some satisfaction is found by the New York *Evening Mail* in the fact that "Mr. Horatio W. Parker, the opera's composer, and Mr. Brian W. Hooker, the writer of its words, are accomplished American men, trained in our universities, and representative of our highest erudition in their respective arts." Their work bears the name of "Mona," and its scene is laid in ancient Britain. Briefly put, it discloses the love of *Quintus* for *Mona*:

> "*Quintus* is a son of the Roman Governor of Britain by a British captive. To the British he is known as *Gwynn*. In *Mona's* veins runs the blood of *Boadicea*. A rebellion breaks out against the Romans and *Mona* becomes the leader of her people. *Quintus* saves her life on several occasions. He wins her love and tells her of his plans for peace between the warring forces, but she suspects him of being a spy, leads her people in battle, and they are crusht. Then *Quintus* tells her who he is and she takes him for a liar and slays him. Then comes the Governor with his soldiers and *Mona* learns from him that by yielding up her high deeds for love's sake she might have accomplished all her endeavor."

HORATIO W. PARKER,

Professor of music at Yale, whose first opera has won the $10,000 prize offered by the Metropolitan Opera Company.

In an interview with Mr. Hooker printed in the New York *Tribune* the author further discloses, what the story hints, that his "idea is directly the reverse of the one exprest by Maeterlinck in "Ariane et Barbe Bleu," the opera, with music written by Paul Dukas, that was a sensational feature of the closing week of the Metropolitan's season. "Woman," he declares, "derives her strength from her womanliness and not from usurping the functions that belong to man." Mr. Hooker adds:

> "*Mona*, instead of being feminine, has spent her life in dreaming and in the idea that she has a mission. It is this idea that in the end defeats her own cause and kills her lover, whereas she might have accomplished her purpose and saved her lover had she had recourse to other methods. So you see, tho I have set my story in ancient Britain, it possesses a story of which the appeal is imminent."

The Evening Mail assures us that there can be "nothing jejune or provincial about 'Mona,' for the men who have awarded the prize are saturated to the core in European art." They are Alfred Hertz, Walter Damrosch, Charles Martin Loeffler, and George W. Chadwick, the last, it is observed, "a giant in understanding, not only in the field of music, but in the allied arts." While in some quarters it is thought a pity that Mr. Hooker did not find an American theme for his libretto, the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

> "What is novel, however—in fact, almost startling—is that Mr. Hooker did not think that an American opera must necessarily be a setting of an American plot, with red Indians and that sort of thing, as in Herbert's 'Natoma' and Converse's 'The Sacrifice,' recently produced by the Boston Opera Company. Red Indians are all right; they supply a picturesque element and provide opportunities for interesting experiments in musical ethnology; but the fact that Professor Parker had to deal with Druids instead, and with Roman captives and British maidens, need not have prevented him from writing a genuine American opera. The most German of all operas, 'Tristan and Isolde,' has an Irish subject, and Gounod's choice of Goethe's 'Faust' and Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet' did not prevent his best two operas from being as French as French can be."

The librettist himself deals with this point in the interview already mentioned:

> "I suppose I shall be criticized for not adopting an American setting; that people will say that the opera is not really American; and yet I feel that such objections are absolutely unfounded. I am an American of the twentieth century, and what I write can not help being American, no matter how hard I might try. Geography does not make a work national, but the spirit that impregnates it.
>
> "In spite of appearing presumptuous, I would ask whether 'Hamlet' is any less English for being laid in Denmark, or 'Romeo and Juliet' for occurring in Italy? Shakespeare infused into those works his own spirit, which was the spirit of Elizabethan England, and they have remained as intensely English, despite their universality, as if they had been laid in Kent. Therefore, I hold that whatever an American writes is American, and that 'Mona' is as intensely American as if its setting were California or New York.
>
> "I chose ancient Britain for several reasons. In the first place, there was the poetic one. Modern life is undoubtedly full of poetry, but it is a poetry that must be lived and not written about. Chesterton has urged the poetry of the letter-box and Kipling of the railroad train, and in themselves they are full of poetry. Yet in writing, for instance, about a locomotive, one must either call it a fiery dragon, which is reverting to the past, or begin to speak of levers and connecting-rods—in which case the poetry at once vanishes.
>
> "Very recent inventions, I believe, are capable of sensational or farcical treatment. Witness the aeroplane. When things are a little older, such as the telephone, realism has its chance, but for poetic treatment a greater space of time must have passed, and for musical, a still greater, music being the most intangible of the arts. Yet this does not mean that for such treatment a thing must be dead—the passage of time does not kill; it often only intensifies. In fact, if a thing is dead, no poetic treatment could possibly revive it.
>
> "So I felt that I must get into the past for the best expression of my idea, and, looking about, I chose Britain at a period of which little is known, so that I could give my imagination full sway.
>
> "I do not pretend to say that my story may not possess anachronisms, altho I studied the subject of ancient Britain assiduously. For instance, I have brought in the Druidical religion as it existed four hundred years before, and there may have been changes during the intervening period. Yet as far as I could I have tried to be faithful to probabilities. Unlike Bernard Shaw in his 'Cæsar and Cleopatra,' I have not been frankly anachronistic for the sake of humor, but have tried to

tell a story that very probably might have happened at the time, yet a story that is applicable to all times."

As yet attention is necessarily deflected from Professor Parker because the music of the work must await its opportunity to interest the public by a public performance. He has been a prolific composer, but this is his first work intended for the theater. His oratorio, "Hora Novissima," and his cantatas, "King Trojan," "The Ballad of the Normans," and "Harold Harfargar" are well known. The first of these contains some dramatic pages; the others doubtless furnish some "dramatic germs" for the new work. *The Evening Post* remarks:

"Whether he has been able to develop these dramatic germs the performance of the prize opera will show next season. In the mean time it is encouraging to hear that the great Wagnerian conductor, Alfred Hertz, than whom no one could be better qualified to express an opinion after hearing the orchestral score only with his eyes, has declared that the score is 'dignified and musicianly, and the orchestration masterly.'"

The same authority thinks the libretto is "excellent and most poetic." Some specimens are reprinted in the New York *Tribune* from the libretto, copyrighted in 1911 by Brian Hooker, and soon to be issued by the Schirmer press. We cite two passages with Mr. Krehbiel's comment:

Copyrighted by Paul Thompson.

BRIAN W. HOOKER,

Who protests that he has written "an American opera" even tho he went to ancient Britain for his theme.

"The first is the description of an ominous dream which determines the heroine, a descendant of the ancient British Queen Boadicea, to sacrifice her love to what she and the other Druidic conspirators hold to be a duty to her people:

I walked upon a windy beach between
Dark forest and dim sea. Low swollen clouds,
Heavy with storm, gloomed overhead and hung
Bellying against the tree-tops. Close ashore
Towered one huge wave, curving over me
As a serpent curves to strike, crested with cloud
And foam, the hollow gulf beneath alive
With tremulous lights and angry flints of green,
High overhead looming; so that I seemed
To walk in a long cavern roofed with cloud
And walled with foam and forest. And I bore
Upon my breast a naked sword, close held
As a mother holds her child. So when the surge
Poised to plunge down upon me, I thrust forth
The sword, shaking it seaward, and the sea
Bent backward and forbore. Meseemed one stood
Beside me veiled in a white shroud, whose face
I could not see, that strove to snatch away
My sword. Therefore, I smote and slew him. Then
The surge plunged, and the clouds burst, and the trees
Fell, thunder rent, and whelmed me. And I woke
Trembling, and seeming still to see the sword
And the grim cloud and the green surge. And now
Three nights together have I dreamed this dream.

"The next is *Mona's* confession of her love for *Gwynn*:

        There is a cloud over the moon—
I can not see thy face. . . . Only thine arms
Around me like strong sleep. . . . Only thy voice. . . .
And all our children laughing in thine eyes! . . .
And it is good for me to put away
Weariness, and the fever of high deeds,
And the dry hunger. . . . Now earth sinks and swims
Falling, and the great river of joy flows down—
Inevitable, tender, luminous—
And whelms me; and I float under the moon
Quietly, toward the foam-bright sea. Down, down,
Where the glimmering shores grow faint, and darkness
Buries the sky, and the stars drown, and the deep
Rises over us, and I dream. . . .
                                        How soft
Thy hair is, Gwynn! . . .
                                        Far off in the dead void
Torches flare, and I hear a murmuring
Of old wars, and fierce multitudes that howl
For me to lead them, wailing women, prayers,
And clanging swords and shrieking prophecies. . . .
All dull and ugly like some old ill dream. . . .
Ah! let me not remember!

"There is no need to comment on the dignified beauty of this Tennysonian blank verse. To present it is enough. The last is the final apostrophe of *Mona* after she has struck down her lover with his own sword and learned that he was the truest friend Britain had, tho a son of the Roman Governor. The picture of the life that she had wasted, because she could not be as other women, rises before her as she surrenders herself for punishment."

The New York *Sun* thus shows its satisfaction:

"In the previous projects connected with operas by Americans there has been too strong an infusion of the personal element and a good deal too much of something closely resembling politics. The prize competition eliminated all such elements, and it is a subject for general congratulation that it called out such a representative class of competitors that the winner is one whom every connoisseur of music can unhesitatingly accept as the incarnation of American scholarship and accomplishment in the field of lyric art."

TEXAS ON THE PARIS STAGE—While Englishmen are often found in odd corners of our Western prairies, they seldom go home and write dramas on the subject. But a Frenchman who used to live in Texas, Mr. Pierre Lecomte du Nouy, has made such good use of his Western experiences that his play, "Maud," has just scored a hit at the Odéon Theater in Paris. The *Journal* of that city declares that the play is "one of the most powerful ever produced at the Odéon," and gives a short synopsis of it along with an account of the author:

"The play expounds the awakening of maternal instinct in *Maud*, a woman of the camp, when one of the men brings home a child he has found on the prairies. All her sordidness, her coarseness, disappear, and she is only a woman, a mother, as tender as a 'civilized' one. And the men who jeered at her, who despised her, suddenly feel awed at the greatness that is in her."

The story sounds as tho it might be an adaptation of Bret Harte, but the *Journal* explains this by telling of the life of the author:

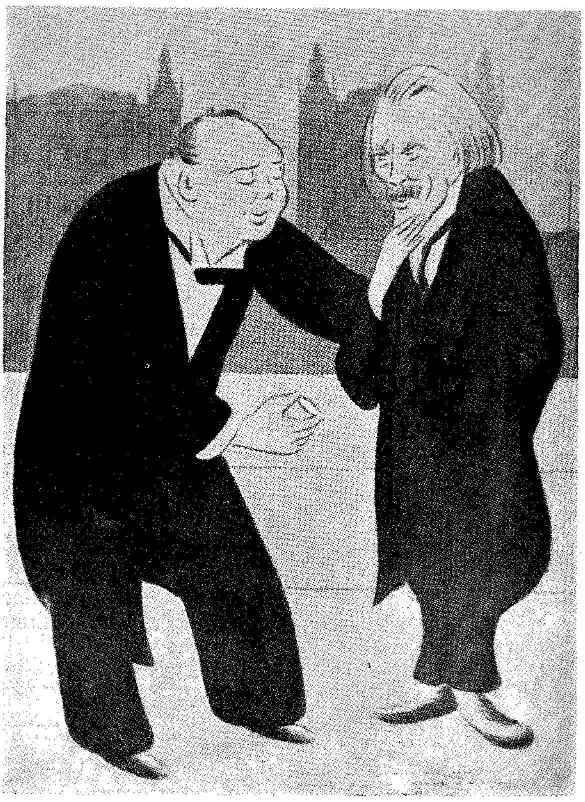
"Altho of the very best French family and destined to the bar, P. Lecomte du Nouy, after passing his legal examinations with brilliancy and practising successfully for some time, decided to leave civilization behind and started to get as far from Paris as he could. He did it by working on a ranch in Texas for quite a long time, living the regular cowboy life.

"After he returned to Paris, P. Lecomte du Nouy attracted attention by 'The Drama of Three Corners Bar,' a play in two acts, and by a volume of short stories, 'Around the Camp Fire, Tales from the West.' Before leaving France M. du Nouy had also received the Diplome des Langues Orientales, and of the school 'des Sciences Politiques.'

"In appearance he is extremely boyish, light-haired, and is very proud of being taken for an Englishman by Americans, and for an American by English people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A BELOVED SATIRIST

MAX BEERBOHM seems to embody one of the curious paradoxes of our day. Professionally he is a critic and caricaturist; personally he is one of the best-liked men in England. "Why is it no one hates Max; no one bears him ill will?" asks Mr. Filson Young in the London *Saturday Review*. He is described as "constantly making studies of people's weaker or more grotesque sides," as constantly also "telling the truth." He is doing so just now in an exhibition in a London gallery, and hardly a public man worth caricaturing is left unhit. From the full accounts we see in London papers many of the victims may perhaps wish they were more obscure. But Mr. Young assures us nobody has a word to say against "Max." He is found "supping joyfully in the house of the rich Jew whose nasal and other disadvantages he has ruthlessly exaggerated." Or "an acquaintance whom he has just depicted as a kind of tall candle guttering over its socket wearies you with praises of his character and personality." Mr. Young is not at all satisfied with the common interpretation of the mystery the case presents. He writes:

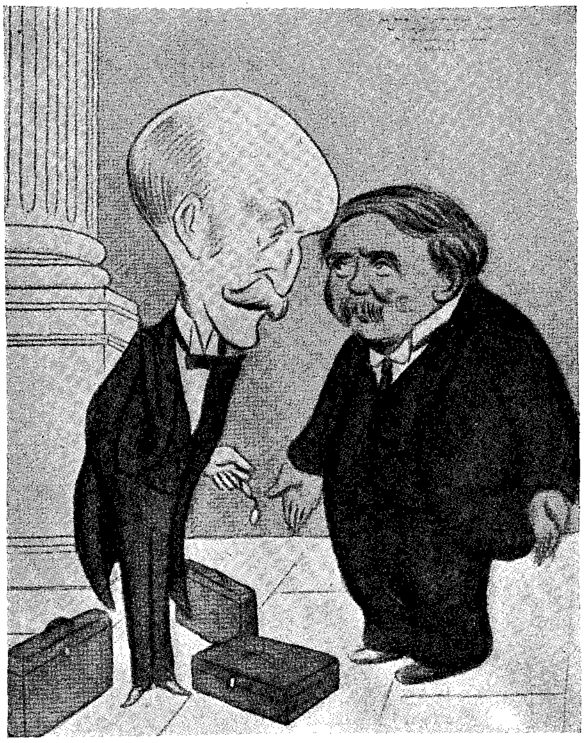


MR. CHURCHILL AND LLOYD-GEORGE.
The former proposing "to toss for the succession."

> "It is commonly said, by people who insist upon reading what they know of Max's personality into his work, that good humor is characteristic of all these caricatures. To me that seems nonsense. They are not in the least good-humored; there is none of that bland, insufferable, patronizing kindness of the caricaturist who says, 'I know you have a red and bulbous nose, but I will not draw attention to it; rather let me depict and exaggerate your innate goodness of heart.' If his subject has a red and bulbous nose, the wide and childlike vision of Max will not only observe it, but be fascinated by it until it fills the foreground of his picture. He is no more good-natured than he is ill-natured; his vision, as I have said, is as frank and curious as that of a child who, seated in an omnibus, fixes his embarrassing gaze on anything at all odd or unfortunate in the appearance of the person opposite to him. Thus no one who comes into his field of vision escapes. The body of Mr. Sargent swells, and his head dwindles, like the body and head of a man seen in a bilious nightmare. Lord Rosebery's pale, round eyes grow rounder and paler and blanker.
>
> "The chorus-girl prettiness of the Rev. R. J. Campbell, the heavy, bovine patience and rumination of Mr. W. L. Courtney, the hollow and pretentious domination of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, the general nothingness of Sir Sidney Colvin, and the compact and sinister power of Sir George Lewis, come inevitably into the front of the pictures, characteristics from which, like the child in the omnibus, we can not remove our eyes. Only rarely does the observation seem to fail, as, for example, in the case of Count Benckendorff, who in Max's eyes is surely less of a grand seigneur than he appears in actual life; or in the case of the Duke of Marlborough, whose personality in Max's drawing has an importance which it is far from possessing in the flesh. The rest of the caricatures have all that fidelity which one meets with only in good portraiture; that is to say, you would not recognize a face from your knowledge of one of these caricatures, but you recognize the drawing instantly for its likeness to the face you know, and, studying it, you seem to add to your knowledge of the original personality."

"Max's" talent is declared by Desmond MacCarthy to be "the finest and most intellectual in English caricature." He summons some of the great ones of the past and declares in *The Nation* (London) that they can not stand the comparison. Thus:

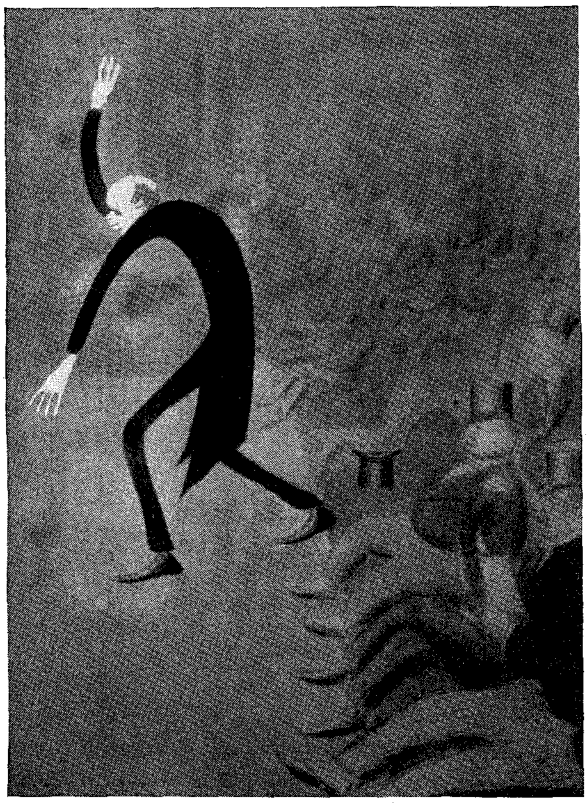
> "His art rests firmly on selection. Compare it in this respect with the work of Gillray, whose subjects are stifled by clamorous accessories, every one violently accentuated, or with the work of jeering Rowlandson in the gross Flemish style of Jan Steen. And then compare their humor with the humor of the drawings now on view at the Leicester Galleries. These old masters range in subjects stretched little beyond the mere deformities of excessive fatness and emaciation; a guffaw at swollen thighs, the exuberant bosoms of elderly women, bag cheeks, or at lantern-jaws, and round, haggard eyes peering over a steaming dish—was their stock-in-trade. The din, the racket, the stupidity, the monotony of such laughter! They set up as satirists, too, tho their own sense of the comic was precisely the guzzling, roaring, man-and-woman-baiting fun rising out of the life they satirized; not at all superior to it. Yet for all that they possess the verve and thoroughness of artists; and when the horse-laugh dies out of English caricature, something else, vital and most important, dies with it; caricature becomes half-hearted, to revive once more in the implacable levity and sportive self-possession of 'Max.' . . . . . .
>
> "Look round the Leicester Gallery, and you will see on every side human beings, of strongly marked character (that is the beauty of it), in various stages of transformation into the inanimate and mechanical; dandies dancing on their toes like



LORD LANSDOWN AND H. G. WELLS.
The former trying to understand "just what Mr. Wells means by the barrenness of modern politics."

puppets, or petrifying in starched shirts and resolutely buttoned coats, venerable statesmen merging into apparitions such as loom against the green windows of aquarium-tanks; novelists who have suffered 'some sea change'; esthetes drooping like tallow candles in a too warm air. There is Sir Arthur Pinero turned by a touch of 'Max's' wand into a little jug-like object with a long pink peak, just as the Fairy Blackstick turned Gruffanuff into a door-knocker, and Sir George Lewis—good heavens! what has he become?—a sort of white Gnome of Secrecy. . . . . . .

"There are pictures which express subtle situations with humorous fantasticality, and amuse us not because they suggest a contrast between the personal and the mechanical (a contrast which is somehow or other also a reconciliation), but because they are human studies in character. Observe Lord Rosebery on his sky-blue couch, overlooking a stately garden, staring with inhibited dismay at 'the specter of the End of All Things,' an 'animula vagula, blandula' of revolution, a dangling, wispy, mild emanation in a pink, not a red, cap. Observe Mr. Balfour turning away the wrath of a militant tariff reformer; what a study in impenetrable blandness! or Mr. Lewis Harcourt stroking dubitatively his chin, 'wishing so much to say exactly the right thing to every one of the Colonies'—all of them so alike, so bafflingly plain; what a waste of masterly adroitness!"

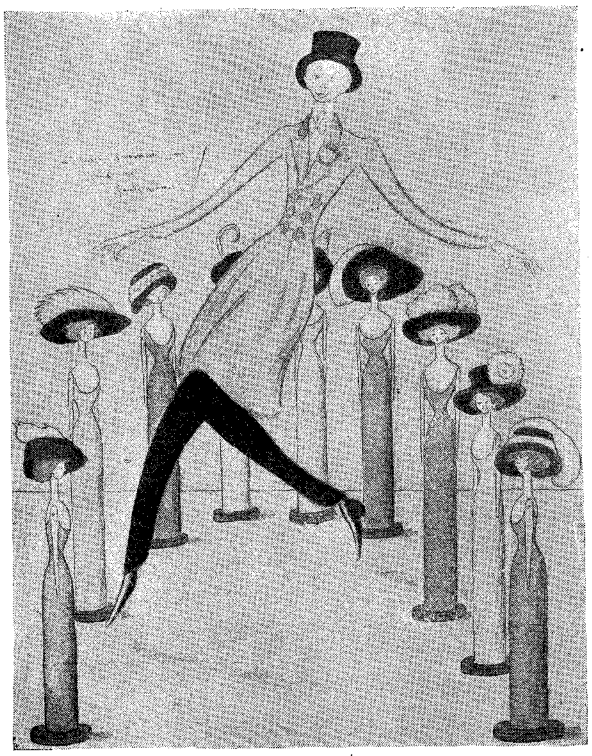


LORD HUGH CECIL,

"Hurling at the Labor Party the last enchantments of the middle ages."

Mr. Young reports that soon after the opening of the exhibition a large proportion of the drawings were marked as sold. But—

"I could not help wondering who it was that bought them, and from what motives. For these are emphatically not caricatures of the kind that the victim always likes to hang upon his study wall. They are the kind which the enemy of the victim would like to hang upon *his* study wall. Were they bought, then, by enemies of the people portrayed? Probably not, for it is a rare and respectable enmity that would spend five and twenty pounds on the privilege of gloating over the distorted features of the hated one. No, I think the subjects themselves are the buyers; I think they buy these caricatures so that their enemies may not be able to possess them, and they probably hang them in a dark passage or pretend they have lost them. Or else, being compelled to exhibit them, they say with an indulgent smile, 'Yes, that is a drawing Max did of me; not one of his best, I think.' But they have bought them and paid for them, and the amiable and gentle Max takes his toll of them and, if he had an enemy, might thus be represented as adding to his other dangerous trades that of levying a kind of artistic blackmail. And yet he walks through life smiled upon by everybody. . . . . . .



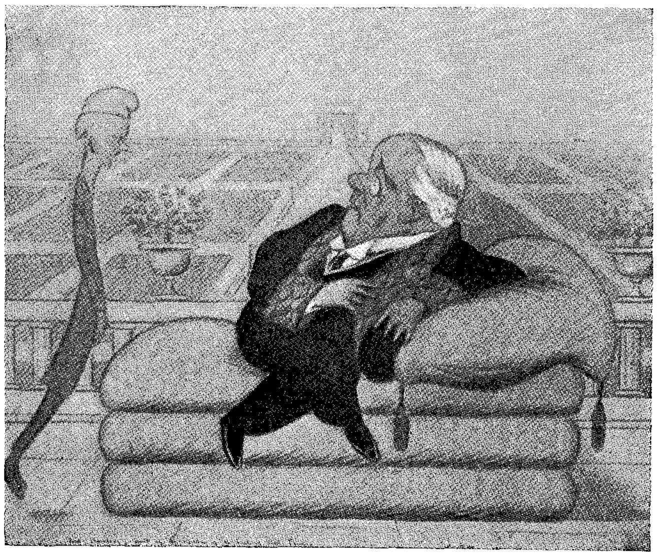
GEORGE GROSSMITH, JR.

A popular musical comedy figure in both England and America.

"The artist has to learn to be sincere and natural; to discover, by bold facing of facts and clear and honest reflection, what he really thinks or feels; and then he must learn and labor to say it in the simplest possible language. All this Max has done in his writings and in his drawings. Do not for a moment regard either as airy trifles; rightly considered they are serious and formidable, and in the case of personal studies all the more serious and formidable if the subjects of them imagine them to be conceived in the spirit of good-humored banter.

"Like many people who build on the solid rock, Max has chosen to surround his work with a ring of laughter. The dull and ignorant, approaching it in the dark, are aware only of the ripples on the surface, and think that there is nothing beyond; but across the moat, and protected by it from the desecrating feet of fools, is a castle that lifts its towers to the clear sky.

"This show of caricatures is the largest and most important collection of his art which I remember. Nothing need be said about his technic, which is perfectly simple and direct, and entirely adapted to his particular mode of expression; it is the human significance of these drawings that distinguishes them from a host of other caricatures no less technically competent."



LORD ROSEBERY

Appalled by "the specter of the End of all Things."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

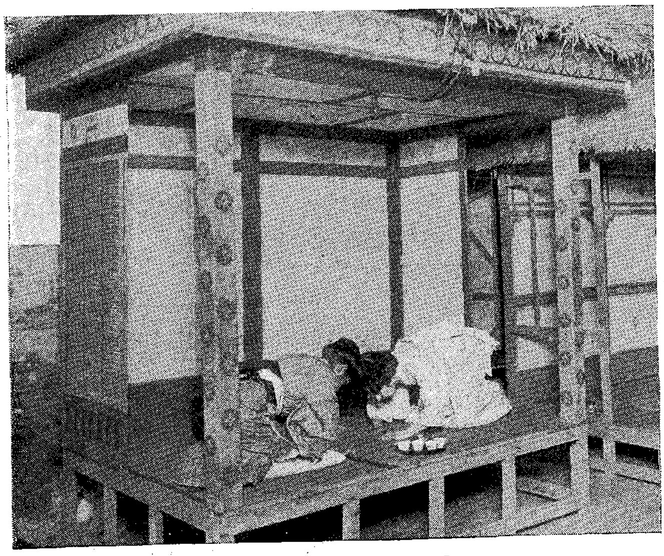
"THE WORLD IN BOSTON"

BOSTON'S claim to be the hub of the universe is emphasized just now in the form of a great fair or pageant that is sweepingly called "The World in Boston." This bringing together of the world and Boston should be a pleasure to both of them, but the main aim, we are told, is "to educate and inspire the uninterested in world-wide missions and to deepen the convictions of those already interested." Such is the plan of the great enterprise that superficially might be taken as a money-making show, now being held in the Massachusetts capital. The large Mechanics' Hall is the scene of the exhibition, where something like a world's fair is combined with a missionary pageant. Thousands who have probably never in their lives listened to a missionary address are being drawn to this exposition where are shown "conditions on mission-fields, what has already been accomplished, the methods of work, and what remains to be done." Dr. Samuel B. Capen, president of the "World in Boston," after stating this as its purpose, added in his address delivered at the opening:

> "Some people have declared that the Church was dying and that its power was on the wane. Does this scene look like it? Over 15,000 stewards and ushers have been freely giving their time, many of them for months, all of them, without single exception, paying for the privilege of being enrolled. This does not look as tho the Church was going into bankruptcy. All over the country earnest men and women are watching the outcome; success here will help to set high the standard all over the United States and Canada."

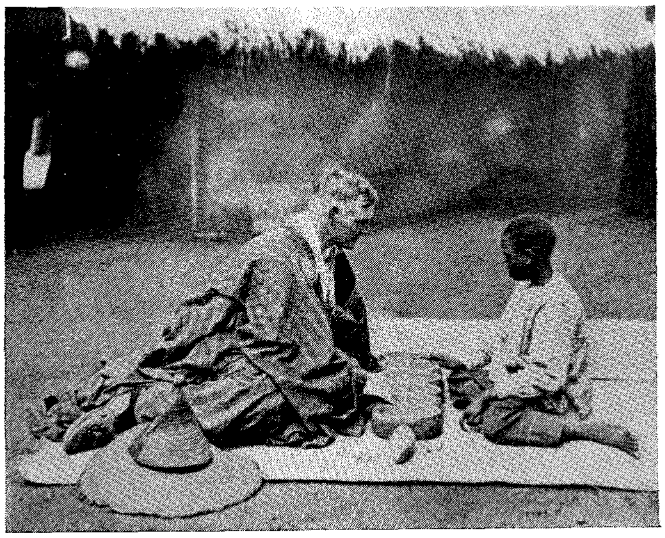
Two years ago a similar exhibition was held in London under the name "The Orient in London," and was duly reported in our columns. The organizer of that show, the Rev. A. M. Gardner, Secretary of a London missionary board, has been the directing head of the "World in Boston." Dr. Lyman Abbott gives in *The Outlook* some impressions of a day's visit:

> "It may be both compared to and contrasted with the World's Fairs, as we have had them in Philadelphia, Chicago, and St. Louis. Those exhibited the world in its commercial and industrial aspects; this exhibits the world in its social, intellectual, and moral aspects. Those portrayed the things the world is making; this portrays the life the people are living. There was something of the life of the people in the world's fairs; there is something of the material products of the world in this fair. But the emphasis then was on things; now on life. The first step in preparation was to ascertain what there is in the life of non-Christian peoples to be seen. Correspondence was opened with missionaries at different points, and they were asked to tell what, if a visitor had two days to spend in their locality, he would be shown, on the one hand of the need, on the other hand of the work being done to supply that need. With this information before them, and the experience of Mr. Gardner to guide them, the committee next proceeded to reproduce, as far as was possible in an exhibit, what the missionary would show the two-day visitor.



TEA CEREMONY IN JAPAN.

"The World in Boston" thus presents an incident in a morning call.



MISSIONARY PLAYING WITH A BOY.

A scene of African village life shown at "The World in Boston."

> "To do this, to portray life as well as things, required a large number of trained helpers. The churches in and about Boston were called on to furnish these helpers. Each pastor was asked to appoint a certain number of recruiting sergeants; the sergeants were set to work gathering recruits. In addition to the paid employees, between fifteen and twenty thousand men, women, and children have been in training during the past year. These are all unpaid volunteers. They include a chorus of approximately 1,000 singers, 8,500 stewards, and I do not know how many for the scenic effects of the stage in the pageant, in the tableaux, and in representing in the various countries the life of the people. These volunteers are not only unpaid, they pay for the privilege. For they each and all buy their season tickets at the regular price, a dollar each, and each and all pay for admission to the pageant, if they wish to attend it as spectators."

Dr. Abbott found this "the biggest and most variegated show for 25 cents" that he had ever visited. The cosmopolitan crowd of visitors reminded him of Constantinople, with the difference "that in Constantinople the multitude are foreigners with a few Americans, and here the multitude are Americans with a few foreigners." Proceeding:

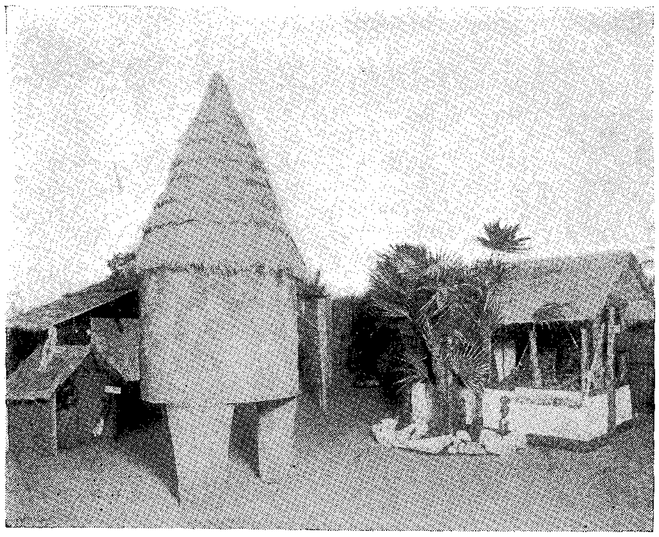
> "Ten feet or so away from an Indian idol an African missionary—a real one, not a Boston portraiture—has gathered a constantly changing group about him, to whom he is handing out a leaflet containing missionary songs. They reproduce in phonetic spelling the spoken dialect of an African tribe that had no written language till the missionaries gave them one, and the Boston audience, among whom are a Japanese lady and an East Indian merchant, are singing 'Nearer, my God, to Thee' in an East African dialect. A little beyond is a Chinese school where a Chinese teacher is teaching Chinese children to write the Chinese characters, and on the other side of the partition a Christian school with a scenic representation of the only public library in all China—a fine opportunity here for Mr. Carnegie to extend his work! A sound of song attracts us. A few rods away a group of Fisk University singers are rendering some negro melodies (these are real negro singers), and around the corner are specimens of the industrial work carried on by the American Missionary Association in the South. Later in the day boys will probably be seen at the work-bench. Here is Abraham's tent, one grade better than the one-roomed cabin

of some of the Southern negroes, because a cloth partition divides it into two sections. The kind of kitchen utensils which Abraham used are here; the same substantially are used to-day. Children's voices! We follow the sound, to find a group of a dozen children in Japanese costume attending a Christian kindergarten school in a Japanese schoolroom under 'the Lady of the Decoration.' To-night, at eight o'clock, there will be a judicial trial of a Chinaman in the market-place by the pagoda in the Chinese section. He will be convicted, but neither bastinadoed nor beheaded; a steward will explain what the penalty would be. Out of doors is a missionary car, used in home missionary work in the West, with pews in it to seat a hundred, and the most cunningly contrived bedroom, study, kitchen, and dining-room all in one for the missionary and his wife, and the missionary is there to tell you all about it. Here is a good-sized room, not at all foreign-looking, and with maps and charts on the walls and books on the tables, and a young man to tell you what to read and what equipment to provide to make your missionary meeting interesting."

At three o'clock the pageant begins, which "is scenic rather than dramatic," with its moral and instructive side suggested rather than enforced:

"Before each scene an interlocutor gives a verse of interpretation like a prolog. The part is taken by some clergyman. The actors are chiefly non-professional, but the acting, if not great, is very effective. I have seen professional actors on the stage play their part in much worse fashion than Livingstone was played by the secretary of one of the great missionary organizations. The first episode portrays an Indian encampment. An attempted massacre of Eskimos by Indians is interrupted by the timely arrival of a missionary, who brings to the chieftain and his wife their child who has been lost in the forest. The second episode presents the meeting between Livingstone and Stanley in Africa, where Livingstone stifles his home yearnings and refuses to return with Stanley because his work is not yet done. The third episode represents the preparations for the burning of a widow on the funeral pyre of her husband in India. The preparations are all completed, and the torch is about to be applied, when a Government official comes in with a troop of soldiers and declares that suttee is abolished. The fourth episode takes us to Hawaii, where two victims are about to be offered to the irate goddess Pelee, when Queen Kapiolani interferes, defies the goddess, eats the sacred berries, and throws the priest's staff into the crater of the volcano. In the finale the whole company assembles on the stage, swelled by members of the chorus, who join in singing:

In Christ there is no East nor West,
In him no South nor North,
But one great fellowship of love
Throughout the great wide earth.



THE BOSTON SHOW'S VIEW OF PRIMITIVE LIFE IN AFRICA.
A granary in the foreground.

"At the close of this chorus a dimly perceived cross upon a great rock in the center of the stage grows gradually luminous, the orchestra strikes the opening note of 'Old Hundred,' and the congregation rise and join with the company on the stage in singing the Doxology.

"This closing scene seems to me to give the keynote to the whole exhibition. It is an interpretation of missions as a great brotherhood movement. Paganism is not represented at its worst. A suggestion to put in the basement a chamber of horrors to illustrate the cruelties of paganism was wisely not adopted. The general effect on the visitor is: These men and women are our brethren. They want something that we can give them. And we want to give it to them. They are ill-housed—let us carry them the home; sick—let us carry them the hospital; opprest—let us carry them liberty and justice; they live under the fear of the gods—let us carry them the inspiration and the joy which our faith in the love of God has given to us."

A CHINESE STREET.
How the life of the Orient is brought home to Western observers in "The World in Boston."

MORMONISM'S CHAMPION IN ENGLAND

NO LESS a champion than Mr. W. T. Stead has come to the defense of the Mormon missionaries from Utah who are trying to win converts in England. He does not join in furthering their crusade, but he protests against the bitter efforts of the Church people against them. He calls the attack on the Mormon preachers "an outbreak of sectarian savagery worked up by journalists, who, in their zest for sensation, appear to be quite indifferent to the fact that the only permanent result of their exploit will be to spread the Mormon faith among the masses, who love fair play and who hate religious persecution none the less because it is based upon a lie." Mr. Stead writes a long letter to the London *Times* declaring that persecution is really the "avowed object of the anti-Mormon crusaders." In support of this view he quotes the Dean of Manchester as saying that "the Mormon propaganda ought to be put down in England," and that "if the law is not strong enough to put it down," stronger measures should be used. Going further than this, he accuses Father Bernard Vaughan of invoking lynch law, on the strength of his pulpit declaration that "the Mormons should be taken by the scruff of the neck, rushed across our island, and dropt into the sea." Mr. Stead avers:

"The attack upon the Mormons is almost entirely based upon the lie that their propaganda in this country is a propaganda in favor of polygamy, and that the chief objects of the Mormon missionaries is to allure innocent and unsuspecting English girls into polygamous marriages. I have called this a lie, because it is a demonstrably false statement which is repeated again and again after it has been proved to be false. Not one of the anti-Mormon crusaders has ever been able to produce any evidence that at any time, in any place within the King's dominions, has any Mormon apostle, elder, or missionary ever appealed, publicly or privately, to any one of the King's subjects, male or female, to enter into polygamous relations with any one here or in Utah.

"It is, on the contrary, admitted by the persecutors themselves that the Mormon emissaries constantly and even passionately repudiate as a baseless slander the accusation that they are propagandists of polygamy. No one has ventured to assert that even one of the Mormon missionaries in our midst is a polygamist. Their enemies complain that they ought to be polygamists according to the Scripture of the Latter-Day Saints, just as the Orangemen always maintain that according to the doctrine of Rome every Catholic ought to desire to relight the fires of Smithfield. But the State has nothing to do with construing the texts from the Book of Mormon or the bulls of persecuting popes. If the Mormons are better than their creed, we ought surely rather to rejoice than to invoke Parliament and lynch law to hound them out of the country. Even if the Mormons, like the Mohammedans and many millions of the King's loyal subjects, believed in polygamy, there is no reason for depriving American citizens who share that belief of the right to enjoy the liberties of this free country.

"But it is asserted that the Mormons lure young English girls to Utah for immoral purposes. For this assertion there is not even the shadow of a semblance of proof. If any one, Mormon or Gentile, were guilty of such a crime, let the offender be punished with the utmost rigor of the law after his crime has been proved to the satisfaction of a judge and jury. But after all that has been said in press and pulpit for months past, the anti-Mormon crusaders have utterly failed to bring forward even one solitary case of an English girl who has been lured into polygamous relations here or in Utah by any Mormon emissary. The whole story is as monstrous a fiction as the lies of Titus Oates. The falsehood that thousands of English girls are being shipped to Utah every year is sheer unmitigated rot. Last year about 550 persons left England for Utah, 60 of whom were under eight years of age. Of the remainder many were married couples, and among the single emigrants there were as many men as women."

Mr. Chesterton also delivers himself on the side of the Mormons, or at least against the vigor of the anti-Mormons. We do not find him roused to the heated pitch of Mr. Stead; instead he seems to prefer to laugh the agitation out of court. In *The Illustrated London News* he declares that England's present panic "calls up the absurd image of an enormous omnibus, packed inside with captive English ladies, with an Elder on the box, controlling his horses with the same patriotic gravity as his wives, and another Elder as conductor calling out 'Higher up,' with an exalted and allegorical intonation." More than this:

"There is something highly fantastic to the ordinary healthy mind in the idea of any precaution being proposed; in the idea of locking the duchess in the boudoir and the governess in the nursery, lest they should make a dash for Utah, and become the ninety-third Mrs. Abraham Nye, or the hundredth Mrs. Hiram Boke. But these frankly vulgar jokes, like most vulgar jokes, cover a popular prejudice which is but the bristly hide of a living principle. Elder Ward, recently speaking at Nottingham, strongly protested against these rumors, and asserted absolutely that polygamy had never been practised with the consent of the Mormon Church since 1890. I think it only just that this disclaimer should be circulated; but tho it is most probably sincere, I do not find it very soothing. The year 1890 is not very long ago, and a society that could have practised so recently a custom so alien to Christendom must surely have a moral attitude which might be repellent to us in many other respects. Moreover, the phrase about the consent of the Church (if correctly reported) has a little the air of an official repudiating responsibility for unofficial excesses. It sounds almost as if Mr. Abraham Nye might, on his own account, come into church with a hundred and fourteen wives, but people were supposed not to notice them. It might amount to little more than this, that the chief Elder may allow the hundred and fourteen wives to walk down the street like a girls' school, but he is not officially expected to take off his hat to each of them in turn. Seriously speaking, however, I have little doubt that Elder Ward speaks the substantial truth, and that polygamy is dying, or has died, among the Mormons. My reason for thinking this is simple; it is that polygamy always tends to die out. Even in the East I believe that, counting heads, it is by this time the exception rather than the rule. Like slavery, it is always being started, because of its obvious conveniences. It has only one small inconvenience, which is that it is intolerable."

SPANISH ILLITERACY AND THE CHURCH

THE CHARGE often made by Protestants that the Catholic Church is responsible for illiteracy in Spain is vigorously denied by the Jesuit Father Charles J. Mullaly in *America* (New York), and he gives figures to support his conclusion. He tells us that it is the Liberals who are destroying true education and intellectualism in Spain. They have made the teaching of Greek "an impossibility." "The solid philosophical courses for which the Spanish colleges were always famous are now impossible" in schools under the Government direction. Latin, say the *Liberal* and *Imparcial*, Liberal organs of Madrid, is merely "a study for priests." The Catholic provinces, where "hundreds of convent and private ecclesiastical schools" have been open to the people, show the minimum of illiteracy, as is indicated by the following table taken from the official Spanish Census of 1900, "as the detailed Census of 1910 has not yet been published":

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES OVER SIX YEARS OF AGE.

Provinces in which Catholic Church influence is strongest:	
Alava	19.79%
Guipuzcoa	31.75
Viscaya	32.25
Navarra	30.10
Burgos	26.36
Santander	26.04
Segovia	28.18
Soria	32.42
Salamanca	36.43
Palencia	25.95
Average	28.93%

Provinces in which Liberal influence is strongest:	
Jaen	65.79%
Murcia	62.91
Malaga	63.56
Granada	65.62
Alicante	61.22
Almeria	64.27
Badajoz	60.77
Cordova	60.29
Sevilla	50.43
Cadiz	51.90
Average	60.68%

Of the conditions in provincial capitals Father Mullaly writes:

"We will now take another interesting view of the case. In the capitals of these same provinces where educational opportunities should abound, we may examine with profit what the Church and the Liberals may each claim for their respective influence. We present data from the same 1900 census of the percentage of illiterates between ten and twenty years of age or, in other words, of those born since 1880, when the Church was again able to use her religious teachers and thus exercise to a greater extent her influence in the capitals of these provinces."

Then follows this statistical table:

CAPITALS OF CATHOLIC PROVINCES.

Illiterates.	10 to 20 Yrs.	Over 20 yrs.
Vitoria	8.73%	16.58%
San Sebastian	7.36	27.43
Bilbao	12.57	23.22
Pamplona	11.29	23.87
Burgos	14.16	22.18
Santander	15.02	26.54
Segovia	17.49	24.59
Soria	15.86	25.83
Salamanca	16.16	32.94
Palencia	21.15	29.32
Average	13.98%	25.25%

CAPITALS OF LIBERAL PROVINCES.

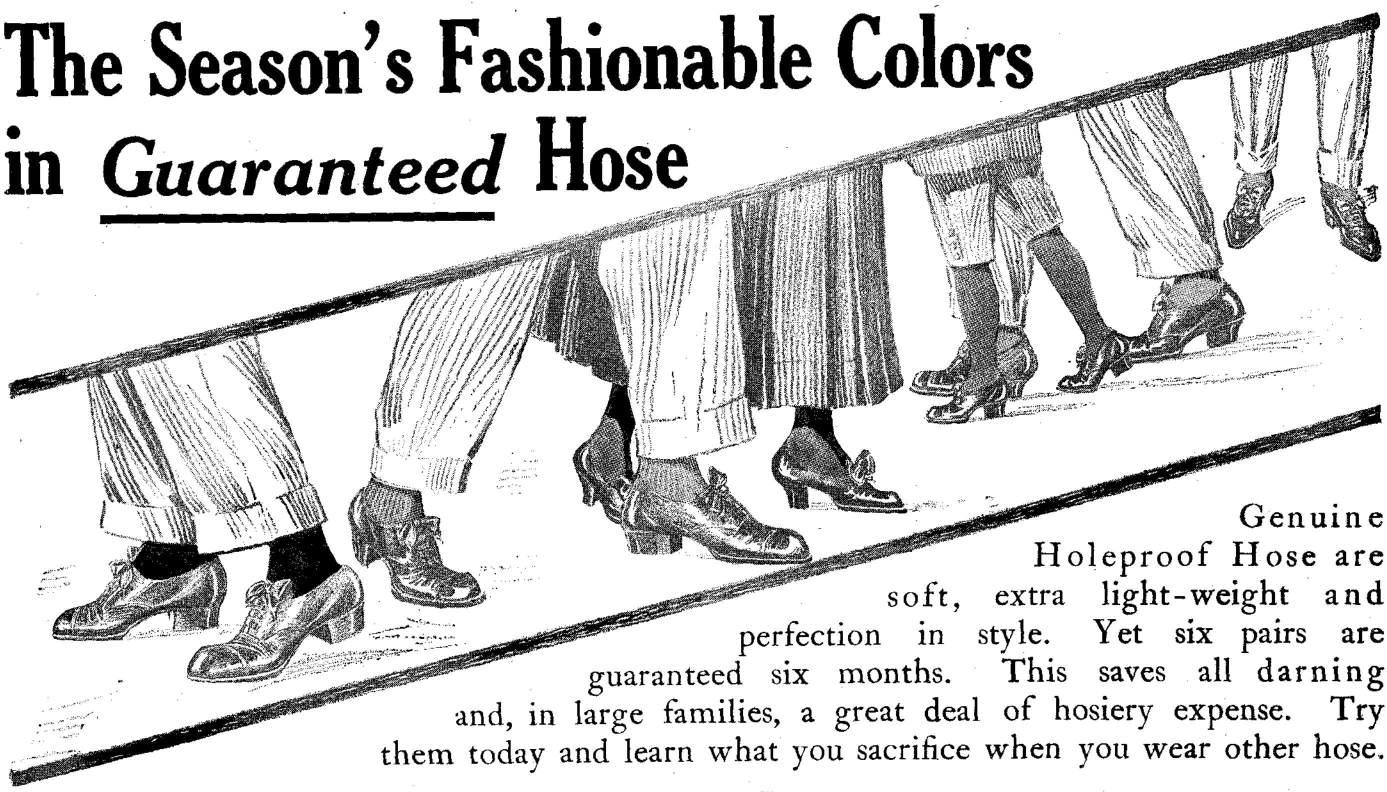
Illiterates.	10 to 20 Yrs.	Over 20 yrs.
Jaen	71.10%	57.69%
Murcia	70.63	65.53
Malaga	56.82	56.53
Granada	54.67	53.85
Alicante	52.12	53.41
Almeria	64.14	61.79
Badajoz	50.49	53.51
Cordova	52.49	49.07
Sevilla *	36.03	40.57
Cadiz *	28.05	35.76
Average	53.64%	52.77%

* There are numerous convent schools in these two cities.

American educators will read with interest the following particulars with regard to college education in Spain as prescribed by the Liberals and as viewed by a learned Jesuit:

"Government examinations in Government institutes now give a boy of fifteen or sixteen years a bachelor's degree for a six years' course as follows: First year (usual age of pupil ten years): Spanish grammar, general geography, with special attention to Europe; general study of arithmetic and geometry, penmanship. Second year: Complete arithmetic, Latin, geography of Spain, gymnastics. Third year: Geometry, Latin, history of Spain, French, gymnastics. Fourth year: Algebra and trigonometry, precepts of literature, universal history, French, drawing. Fifth year: Physics, history of literature, logic and psychology, physiology and hygiene. Sixth year: Chemistry, ethics, rudiments of law, natural history, agriculture. It is against this enslavement of their schools that Catholic educators and writers are protesting. They demand higher standards for bachelor's degree."

The Season's Fashionable Colors in *Guaranteed* Hose



Genuine Holeproof Hose are soft, extra light-weight and perfection in style. Yet six pairs are guaranteed six months. This saves all darning and, in large families, a great deal of hosiery expense. Try them today and learn what you sacrifice when you wear other hose.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

We use the finest yarns we can buy. Cotton yarn can be had in this country for as low as 30 cents per pound, but we pay for ours an average of 70 cents. We get the cotton from Egypt and from the Sea Islands, because it grows longer, stronger and softer there. Thus the hose can be softer and lighter in weight than hose made from cheaper, bulky and weak yarn. Hose made from cheap yarn must be harsh to be strong. "Holeproof" of equal strength is light, stylish, soft and attractive. "Holeproof" today is worn in all places of fashion, for no cotton hose ever looked, felt or fit any better.

No cotton hose ever *cost more to make.*

We use only pure thread silk in the silk goods.

$55,000 a Year for Inspection

So careful are we of our quality that we spend $55,000 a year merely to see that *each pair* that's sent out is perfection. A special Inspection Department does nothing all day but examine the hose for the slightest defects.

Nine Million Pairs

All this expense we take from our profits, for we sell our hose at the price of the common kinds. We couldn't *then* give you this quality if we didn't sell *so many pairs,* for it is our *enormous volume* of output—not our profit per pair—that allows these expenditures. We are making, this year, nine million pairs.

"Holeproof," light, soft and attractive, cost four times to make what some guaranteed hose cost, yet sell at the same retail price.

What the Signature Carl Freschl Pres. Means

Every pair of genuine "Holeproof" bears that signature on the toe. Unless it is there the hose are not genuine "Holeproof"—no matter who says so. If you want the finest hose ever made, the original guaranteed hose, the kind backed by thirty-eight years of experience, look for the "Holeproof" trade-mark and that signature.

The Wide Assortment

Six pairs of plain or mercerized cotton "Holeproof," guaranteed six months, cost $1.50 up to $3.00, according to finish and weight. The men's sox are made in twelve colors, ten weights and five grades. There are seven colors, three weights and three grades for women, and two colors, two weights and three grades for children. Silk hose for men cost $2.00 for three pairs, guaranteed *three* months. Three pairs of women's stockings cost $3.00, guaranteed *three* months. The genuine are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

To Dealers Write for our agency proposition on these fast-selling hose. Learn how it *increases volume* of hosiery sales so that the trifle smaller profit per pair is entirely forgotten. Learn why it sells steadily and with less selling cost than any other hosiery. Write us for samples.

Holeproof TRADE MARK Hosiery

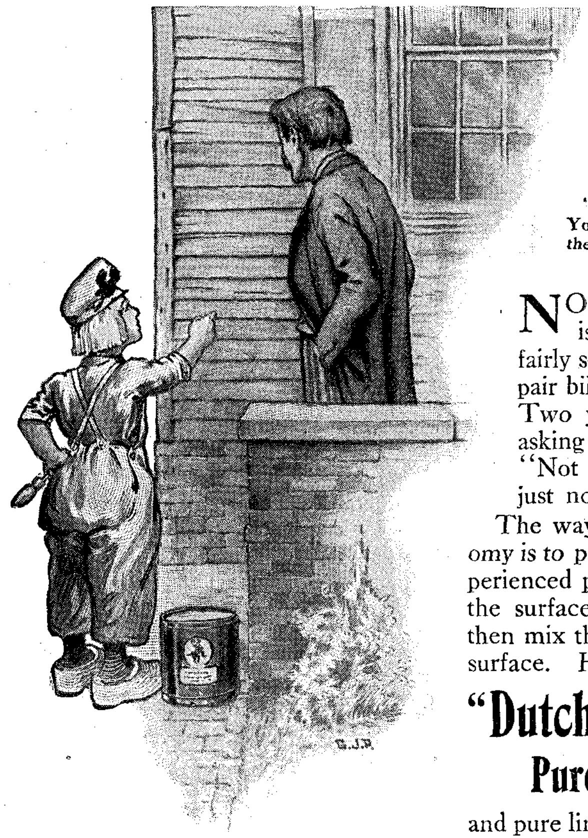
Reg. U.S. Pat. Office, 1906

Carl Freschl Pres.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO., 878 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd., London, Canada, Distributors for Canada. TAMPICO NEWS CO., S.A., City of Mexico, Agents for Mexican Republic

Are Your Hose Insured?



Don't Neglect Painting!

"Too bad you let this go so long. You will need the carpenter before the painter can begin his work." *—The Dutch Boy Painter.*

No wonder this poor man is distressed. His home fairly shrieks for paint and a repair bill stares him in the face. Two years ago his house was asking for paint, but he said, "Not yet, I must economize just now."

The way to practice true economy is to paint in time. Get an experienced painter who will examine the surface to be covered and will then mix the ingredients to suit the surface. He should use

"Dutch Boy Painter"

Pure White Lead

and pure linseed oil. Don't stumble over the high price of oil. It *is* high, but a very little figuring will show you that the total increase due to the price of oil is but trifling. Get from your dealer the cost of the following ingredients:

100 lbs. "Dutch Boy Painter" white lead -	$......
4 gallons pure linseed oil - - - -	......
1 gallon turpentine - - - - -	......
1 pint turpentine drier - - - -	......
This makes 8 gallons genuine old-fashioned paint	......

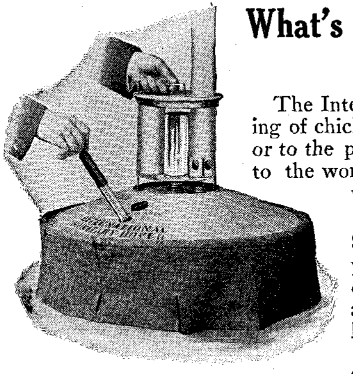
Then, for your own satisfaction, just compare this cost with the price of any other paint you would think of using—and at the same time keep in mind the superior spreading power of old-fashioned lead and oil paint (at least ⅓ greater than the average paint).

Our Free Painting Helps We will send you, on request, color schemes, miscellaneous painting directions, and names of "Blue List" Painters in your community who use "Dutch Boy Painter" white lead. Ask for "Helps No. 555."

TO PAINTERS: If you use "Dutch Boy Painter" white lead, ask for our "Painters' Blue List No. 555." It gives particulars.

National Lead Company

New York Boston Buffalo Cincinnati Cleveland St. Louis San Francisco Chicago
[John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Philadelphia] [National Lead & Oil Co., Pittsburgh]



What's the use hatching chicks if you can't raise 'em?

The International Sanitary Hover is essential to successful brooding of chickens. It is indispensable to the farmer with a few chicks or to the poultry man with thousands to raise. Both give testimony to the wonderful results attained with this hover. Don't continue with your old equipment and take any chances this year.

This nearest to nature hover—the International Sanitary—is built entirely of metal, and will last 20 years. The hover heat from above is greatest near hover curtain. CONSEQUENTLY NO CROWDING, and chicks do not pile in the center. Every chick has a chance under this hover.

Vermin-proof, lice-proof, dirt-proof. Steady hen heat, without drafts and no possibility of foul air, gases or smoke getting to chicks. No expensive brooder equipment necessary with these hovers. Can be set in barn, box—anywhere.

Write today for Hover catalogue and convincing testimonials.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY SALES CO.
Box 33, Browns Mills, N. J.

"You might be interested in the successful way in which the International Sanitary Hover acted. We had a late hatch in August of forty-two chicks, and it is with pleasure that I state that today (Sept. 22) we have the same number living. (Signed) J. H. HALLOCK,
Pine Top Poultry Farm, Hartwood, N. Y.

NEW BOOKS

Abbott, Keene. A Melody in Silver. 16mo, pp. 148. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

Aflalo, F. G. Regilding the Crescent. 8vo, pp. 310. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

The tale of the Turkish revolution has been several times related. Mr. E. F. Knight's "Awakening of Turkey" and Mr. Francis McCullagh's "Downfall of Abd-ul-Hamid" have given brilliant pictures of the dawn of Turkey's new era. Mr. Aflalo dwells particularly on the personnel of the reformers. He discusses their most important measures, such as the elimination of the Koran from the Statute Book, the plans for public education of a liberal kind, the exclusion of the military and the clergy from political office, the emancipation of women, the maintenance of friendly relations with the other Powers, etc. As he writes as a person who was on the spot, with clearness and vividness. His work is as interesting as it is informing. The book contains twenty-four illustrations and a map.

Atkinson, Frederick William: The Disintegrating Church. 16mo, pp. 77. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

Bacon, Dolores. Operas that Every Child Should Know. Descriptions of the Text and Music of Some of the Most Famous Masterpieces. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 460. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

Beecham, R. K. Gettysburg, the Pivotal Battle of the Civil War. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 298. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.75 net.

A clear, straightforward account, and a very readable one, of the battle which, whether truly "pivotal" or not, was probably the most prominent and memorable conflict of the Civil War, at least to the Northern mind. The author was an officer in the Iron Brigade, which bore the brunt of the first day's fight, and was on the firing-line all of the time. For years, Captain Beecham has been studying his subject, illumined by his recollections; and he has produced a really remarkable book from the point of view of the military critic as well as from that of a recounter of vivid events. He finds that the battle was in a great degree accidental. Neither side wanted it—at least where it took place; yet it is hard to say whether Reynold's action in precipitating the first day's encounter was a blunder or good strategy. As to other blunders, the author finds a-plenty, yet always with consideration and kindliness. For Lee he has little admiration, so far as relates to this battle. His strategy and tactics are both greatly criticized, and he regards the crowning and inexcusable blunder, criminal in its foolishness, to have been that third day's assault, called Pickett's Charge, tho many other troops besides Pickett's were engaged in it. It accomplished nothing—could accomplish nothing—and was not even the crucial point of the battle, which had been irretrievably lost to Lee the day before. He thinks Lee might have gained a great victory had he not been afraid—simply afraid—to abandon his way of retreat, and had he not shut his eyes to the opportunity, open to him for many hours, to flank the Union forces and compel Meade to change front and fight on ground of Lee's choosing.

Stomach Troubles
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Produces healthy activity of weak and disordered stomachs. An unexcelled strength builder.

The reviewer has read much on this battle, and no book seems to him better.

Bennett, Arnold. The Human Machine. Pp. 123. New York: George H. Doran Company. 75 cents.

This book is cataloged among the "small books," but it is small in quantity only, for every page is replete with brilliantly exprest truths, practical psychology as applied to our ordinary life, and helpful hints for the intelligent reader. There is no sermon about it, only a philosophical consideration of some of the commonest, but usually ignored facts of our daily existence. The author counsels an intelligent study of our "human machine," and the discipline of the brain which, he claims, can be trained to acquire good habits and control wisely and well our daily habits. He says: "The history of success in any art—and machine-tending is an art—is a history of recommencements, of the dispersal and reforming of doubts, of an ever-increasing conception of the extent of the territory unconquered, and an ever-decreasing conception of the extent of the territory conquered." And again: "I will be bold enough to say that quite seventy per cent. of ambition is never realized at all, and that ninety-nine per cent. of all realized ambition is fruitless." The book has power both on account of its material and especially because of the clever way in which it is written.

Beresford, J. D. The Early History of Jacob Stahl. 12mo, pp. 513. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.35 net.

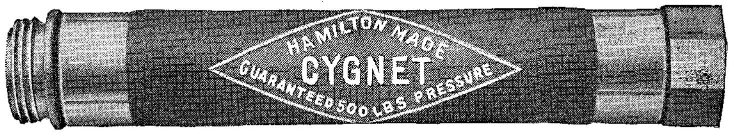
Betts, George Herbert. The Recitation. 16mo, pp. 117. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 60 cents net.

Bexell, J. A. (A.M.) Farm Accounting and Business Methods. A Text-Book for Students in Agriculture and a Manual for Home-Study. 8vo, pp. 159. Springfield, Mass: The Home Correspondence School. $1.25.

After a visit to nearly all of the farms in a rural county of New York State, Prof. L. H. Bailey once said that he had not found "one man who knew how much it cost him to produce milk or raise any of his crops." This neglect of the financial side of agriculture will, however, soon be a thing of the past in the rapid progress of scientific farming. In the introduction of business methods the simple and practical text-book of Professor Bexell's seems certain to play a considerable part, both in connection with the correspondence courses of the school by which it is published, and in class-room use in various agricultural schools and colleges.

Birch, Una. Secret Societies and the French Revolution. Pp. 244. London and New York: John Lane Company. 1911.

Under this title are gathered together four essays by Una Birch, previously published in the *Edinburgh Review*, and *The Nineteenth Century and After*. The Underlying thought in all is the power of secret societies and personal ideals in the formative causes of the French Revolution, especially in the first essay, in which the author studies seriously the formation of the Masonic order, the Perfectibilists, and other secret lodges, and her conclusion is that: "At the great Revolution the doctrines of the lodges were at last translated from the silent world of secrecy to the common world of practise." The second essay is a sketch of the mysterious life of the Comte de Saint-Germain—"der Wundermann"—the chemist, musician, linguist, illuminate, and adept, but she does not settle the dispute as to whether he was a charlatan or a political genius. The chapter on



"HAMILTON-MADE"
GARDEN HOSE

How to get quality in garden hose.

IN hose, *quality* is everything. Looks count for nothing.

You can't tell the quality of rubber hose by examining it. You must depend upon the *maker*, and the reputation of his hose.

Therefore always buy hose with the *maker's name* on it.

If you buy Hamilton-Made Hose, you get not only the maker's name, but his GUARANTEE. This is very important, for very few makers will guarantee their hose to stand a specified pressure.

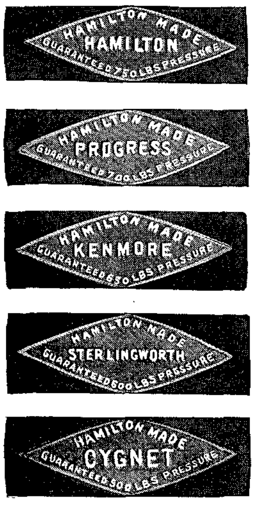
On every length of HAMILTON-MADE HOSE you will find on the label the words "Guaranteed 600 pounds pressure", or 650 pounds, or 750, according to its grade.

Our splendid "Hamilton" brand, our highest grade, is tested under an actual pressure of ***750 pounds to the square inch.***

Do you think hose could stand such a pressure if it were poor in *any* respect?

There's a HAMILTON-MADE HOSE for every different use, each grade made BETTER THAN IS NECESSARY to meet the requirements for that use, and GUARANTEED to stand a SPECIFIED PRESSURE. Whatever kind of hose you need, ask the dealer for HAMILTON-MADE, and you will be certain of getting the BEST HOSE OF THAT GRADE that is made.

Here are some of the leading grades of Hamilton-Made Garden Hose. Note that every label bears the words HAMILTON-MADE


HAMILTON MADE
HAMILTON
GUARANTEED 750 LBS PRESSURE
HAMILTON MADE
PROGRESS
GUARANTEED 700 LBS PRESSURE
HAMILTON MADE
KENMORE
GUARANTEED 650 LBS PRESSURE
HAMILTON MADE
STERLINGWORTH
GUARANTEED 500 LBS PRESSURE
HAMILTON MADE
CYGNET
GUARANTEED 500 LBS PRESSURE

How to get the best hose that is made.

SOME dealers do not sell the highest-grade garden hose. They argue that everybody wants low-priced hose. We know better, for we know that our stiff, strong, tough "HAMILTON" brand hose is really the CHEAPEST OF ALL, and that many wise buyers will be glad to get it. We therefore make this offer to all who cannot buy it of a dealer:

If your dealer does not keep it, we will deliver to you anywhere in the United States, PREPAID, 50-foot lengths of HAMILTON brand, our highest grade garden hose, complete with standard brass couplings, for the regular price, $12.50 EACH LENGTH.

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All dealers. Four classy packages: Tidy red tin, 10c. Red cloth bag, lined with weather-proof paper, 5c. Half-pound tin and pound glass humidors.

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Delivery Cost

Have You Reduced Them to the Minimum?

We printed last week a series of articles in which limited information was given as to the comparative cost of horse driven vehicles and motor trucks.

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Write to us. If we do not know ourselves, we can refer you to those who do know and whose endeavor it is to show by carefully worked out and proven figures the economy of the motor truck.

The Literary Digest

"Religious Liberty" is technical but comprehensive in the light of the revolutionary spirit. Most entertaining of all is the essay on "Napoleon and Madame de Staël." At first, both were disciples of the Rousseau ideals, but at Napoleon's disaffection, Madame de Staël became his avowed enemy, and the history of the subsequent struggle between the two, and the way in which it involved countries and statesmen, is graphically told.

Blair, Thos. S. Assisted by Numerous Contributors. Public Hygiene. Two volumes. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 644. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Bordeaux, Henry. The Parting of the Ways. Pp. 266. New York: Duffield & Co. 1191. $1.20 net.

If the moral standards of French life coincided a little more closely with our own, it would be easier to understand the vital message of the French novels that reach us through the medium of the translator. Almost every life has a "parting of the ways," a choice between pleasure and duty, and it is gratifying, in this case, that the brilliant young physician is able to lay aside an unworthy love and the alluring promises of the Paris profession to assume the responsibilities that are imposed by his manhood and his blood inheritance. The heroine, Laurence Avenière, is too cold and calculating to inspire any admiration, but her character is consistently drawn and our disappointment is caused by the endurance of her power so long. In the development of character, the book excels, and the reader feels that healthy humanity usually does, ultimately at least, the right thing. One of the cleverest things in the book is the way in which Epervans sums up Chassal's character: "Oh, yes, you pretend you have morality, but aren't you working out your future along all sorts of underground ways which conceal the virtuous inhumanity of your aspirations? It's a good system to deceive the feeble-minded. In a democracy it is convenient to put up a wall and cover it with fine inscriptions, high-sounding words—progress, solidarity, the powers of the people—and work behind it—for oneself."

Bosher, Kate Langley. Miss Gibbie Gault—A Story. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.20 net.

Campbell, Rev. T. J. (S.J.) Isaac Jogues (S.J.), Discoverer of Lake George. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The America Press.

From his larger work, entitled "The Pioneer Priests of North America," Father Campbell has extracted this sketch of Jogues, in order to meet the new interest recently aroused in this famous martyr of the Mohawk Valley by the movement started by the New York State Historical Association to erect a fitting memorial of Jogues, as the discoverer of Lake George. Father Campbell, for this purpose, has revised his sketch and made some additions to it, meanwhile adding several full-page illustrations. The attractive little book will not alone be serviceable, in connection with the steps taken to erect the monument, but valued by the many pilgrims who, in summer, visit the scene of Jogues' martyrdom at Auriesville, in the Mohawk Valley. The saintly life of Jogues has evoked tributes, not alone from men of his own faith, but from Protestants and from men who make no religious professions. Parkman, in pronouncing him "one of the purest examples of Roman Catholic virtue which this Western continent has seen," exprest a judgment which no one ever presumes to contest.

Chase, J. Smeaton. Yosemite Trails. Illustrated. Decorated cloth, 8vo, pp. 354. Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

Since the days when Clarence King's "Mountaineering" struck the imagination of the country with surprize and delight, a large literature has grown up relating to the high-Sierra region of California. Each good new book which appears discloses larger possibilities for rational enjoyment there. Guide books to the Yosemite valley itself are in plenty, and Mr. Chase's book—altho undoubtedly its author might and would be a most admirable cicerone—makes little pretense to serving that end. It serves the higher purpose, however, of enlarging the visitor's understanding and appreciation; helping him to acquire in the brief time which most persons think they can afford to give to this vast scene, something of the grasp of the grandeur and beauty together that can be completely realized only by long acquaintance, and, perhaps, an unusual degree of both intelligence and sensitiveness. This is a sufficient claim to the attention of the "tourist"—one who can make only a passing call in the Yosemite Park, yet honestly wishes to get more out of the experience than a mere sensation of wonder.

To him (or her) who is not hurried, or more interested in the hotels than in the woods, the book will come as a wise and enjoyable companion. From the Yosemite Valley as a convenient outfitting and starting-point, horseback and pack-train excursions may be made by well-marked (tho sometimes pretty rough) trails far and wide throughout the lofty ranges that give rise to the San Joaquin, Merced, and Tuolumne rivers, culminating in the sublime summits of Mt. Lyell and its neighbors. An excellent map shows this region and its principal trails, over which the author travels in leisurely fashion, with the eye of a scientific observer, the memory of a gossipy historian, and the joy of an explorer and humorist. "Especially it has been the design of the writer," he writes, "to direct the attention of mountaineers and lake-lovers to the fact . . . that there exists in the Sierra Nevada a lake-land of incomparable richness and peculiar diversity of charm." The book tells how to reach and enjoy it; and one wonders, as he reads, how any person who can repeat the experience can rest until he has done so.

Coryell, John R.; Ditto, M. E.; McCobb, M. S.; Ker, David, and Others. Adventures of School-Boys. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: Harper & Bros. 60 cents net.

Crooker, Joseph Henry. The Church of To-morrow. 12mo, pp. 272. Boston: The Pilgrim Press. $1 net.

Dunning, John Wirt. The Eternal Riddle. 12mo, pp. 241. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Fremantle, W. H. Natural Christianity. 16mo, pp. 194. New York: Harper & Bros.

Gauf, Emma. A Comedy of Circumstance. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Glaspell, Susan. The Visioning—A Novel. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

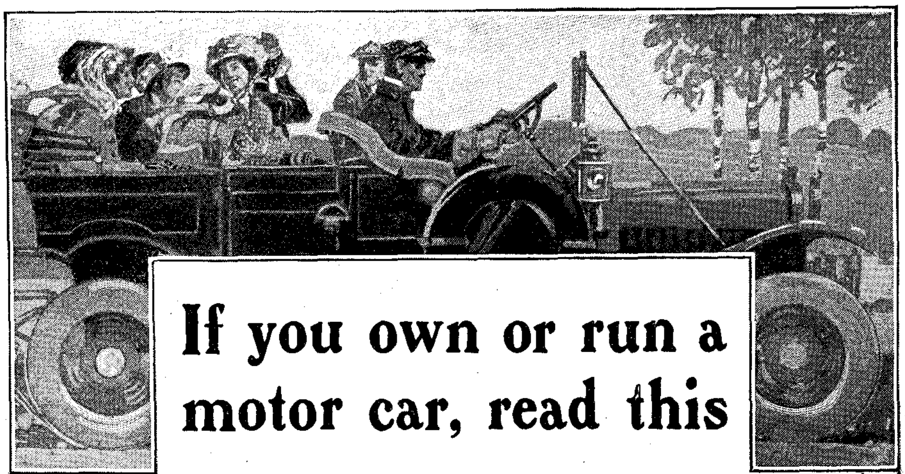
Green, Thomas Hill. An Estimate of the Value and Influence of Works of Fiction in Modern Times. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Fred Newton Scott. Pamphlet, pp. 79. Ann Arbor, Mich: George Wahr. 65 cents.

Harris, Virgil M. Ancient, Curious, and Famous Wills. 8vo, pp. 472. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4 net.

Harrison, Henry Sydnor. Queed—A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 430. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.35 net.

Harry, Joseph Edward. The Antigone of Sophocles. Translated into English verse. 8vo, pp. 69. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Co. $1 net.

Professor Harry has been happy in having



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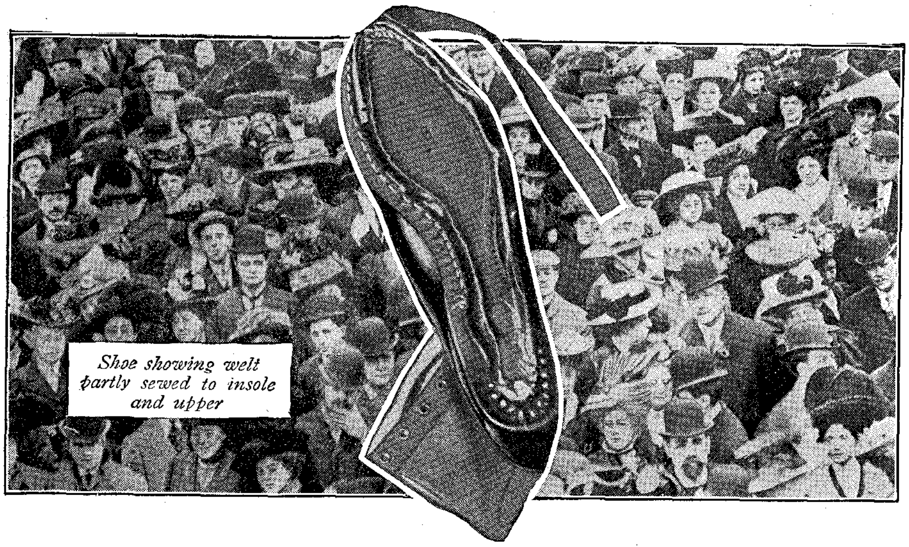

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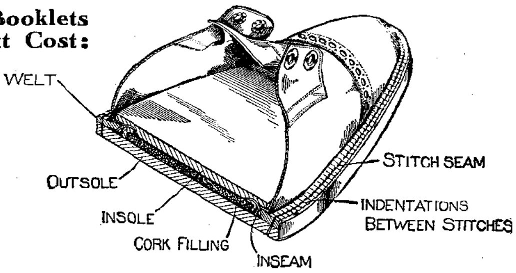

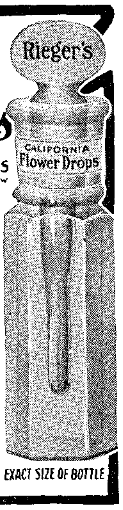

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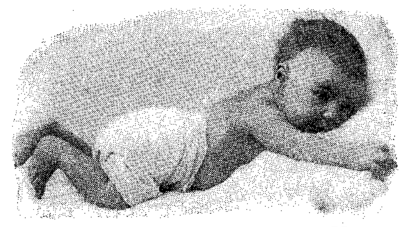

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an opportunity of seeing his translation used on the stage of the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati. The play was translated by him in thirty days—that is, the dialog and narrative portion. The choruses, being more intricate and allusive, took him longer. The whole work is meritorious, and if it serves to interest modern play-goers in the plays of ancient Greece it will have done a good work for literature.

Haworth, Paul Leland. The Path of Glory. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 348. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Hibben, John Grier. A Defense of Prejudice and Other Essays. 16mo, pp. 182. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

Hodges, George. The Training of Children in Religion. Pp. 317. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. 1911. $1.50 net.

From a scholarly standpoint, this book is complete, comprehensive, and thorough—a real pedagogic manual for mothers—but the pity of it is that those who would not work out for themselves the best way to train their own children, are hardly likely to read anything so serious. Mr. Hodges makes a study of the real child nature, claiming that there must be an inner motive for goodness, and then discusses in detail the best way to reach the perfect results in the home, the church, and the Sunday-school. The proper answers for the inevitable questions of curious childhood are indicated, even model prayers for different days and experiences of life, also a household lectionary for Bible reading. As a handbook on religious education for children, the book is quite complete, and its only drawback is, perhaps, technicalities which would not attract the general reader.

Jones, Edward Smyth. The Sylvan Cabin—A Centenary Ode on the Birth of Lincoln. And Other Verse. 16mo, pp. 96. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1 net.

Keeler, James Edward. Photographs of Nebulæ and Clusters, made with the Crossley Reflector. Quarto, pp. 46, with 70 full-page photographs. Sacramento: W. W. Shannon.

The Crossley reflecting telescope of the Lick Observatory is the largest astronomical instrument of its kind in the United States. It was manufactured by Dr. A. A. Common, of London, England, and the maker was honored by the Royal Astronomical Society by a gold medal for the new ideas embodied in its construction and some beautiful astronomical photographs obtained with it. In his introduction to a full description, with *illustrations, of this magnificent telescope*, Dr. Keeler says that he devoted his whole observing time as director of the Lick Observatory, from 1898 to his death in 1900, to the Crossley Reflector, which was presented to the Observatory by its owner, Edward Crossley, Esq., F.R.A.S., of Halifax, England, who found the climate and sky of his native country less fitted for minute and delicate observations of the stars than the skies of our Pacific Coast. Fifteen friends of the late Astronomer Keeler have united, with the assistance of the University of California and the State of California, in providing for this work the seventy beautiful and costly photogravure plates, which are hand-printed on thick paper, and form a remarkable if not unique series of astronomical illustration. The photographs, taken by Professor Keeler, reveal, he says, two important facts, new to the scientific world. First, that many thousands of unrecorded nebulæ exist in the sky, about half a million of which are within reach of the Crossley reflector, while the number already discovered and cataloged does not exceed

13,000. Secondly, that most of these nebulæ have a spiral structure. What in early astronomy were supposed to be fixt stars are now discovered, in many instances, to be no more than nuclei of flaming vapor. Even Orion and the Pleiades are largely nebulæ, altho famous in literature and poetry of all ages as star-clusters. The exquisite illustrations of this noble volume will delight not only the professional astronomer, but all who love beauty in nature and art.

Kellicott, William E. The Social Direction of Human Evolution. An Outline of the Science of Eugenics. 12mo, pp. 249. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Laufer, Calvin Weiss. Key-Notes of Optimism. 12mo, pp. 152. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1 net.

Lieber, Francis (LL.D.). Manual of Political Ethics. Designed Chiefly for the Use of Colleges and Students of Law. Second Edition, Revised and Edited by Theodore D. Woolsey. With an Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 472 and 459. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Lombroso, Gina Lombroso Ferrero. Criminal Man, According to the Classification of Cesare Lombroso. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 322. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

The fame of Lombroso as a criminologist is world-wide; and his methods of investigation, conclusion, and theories in respect to criminals and their acts have been productive, especially in this country, of decided modifications in both the philanthropic and the judicial attitude toward the subject. Yet there has been no translation into English of Dr. Lombroso's voluminous works. He was, therefore, greatly interested in the present summary of his investigations and results, which has been made under his advice by his daughter, the wife of the noted Italian historian; and almost his last literary work was the extremely interesting introduction which prefaces the book, in which he briefly recounts the gradual steps by which he arrived at his position. The first step was made when he decided that the way to approach the subject was to study the criminal rather than the crime. The book sketches Lombroso's work fully, and is written in an interesting manner, so that it is something to be read as well as shelved for reference. An appendix gives a descriptive bibliography of Lombroso's writings that adds much to the value of the volume, which is the latest issue in Putnam's "Science Series."

Lowndes, Mrs. Belloc. Jane Oglander. Pp 314. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Perhaps the very fact that we can become thoroughly indignant at any character is a tribute to the power of the writer; if so, Mrs. Lowndes has written well. At all events, she has here a story of love and intrigue, in a setting of English country life. There is no lack of action or adventure to hold the reader's attention. The object of our hatred is Athena Maule—the young, beautiful, and thoroughly unprincipled wife of a scholarly but paralytic husband. Not content with having broken the heart of every man who has come under her influence, she sets herself to win the love of Jane Oglander's soldier-lover, General Lingard, even tho Jane is her "best friend," and she would have succeeded had not her husband constituted himself an active Nemesis in a way that provides a startling and dramatic climax to the story.

Luquiens, Frederick Bliss. Three Lays of Marie de France. Retold in English Verse. 12mo, pp. 63. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

MacArthur, Robert Stuart. The Baptists. Their Principle, Their Progress, Their Prospect. Pamphlet, pp. 48. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 15 cents net.

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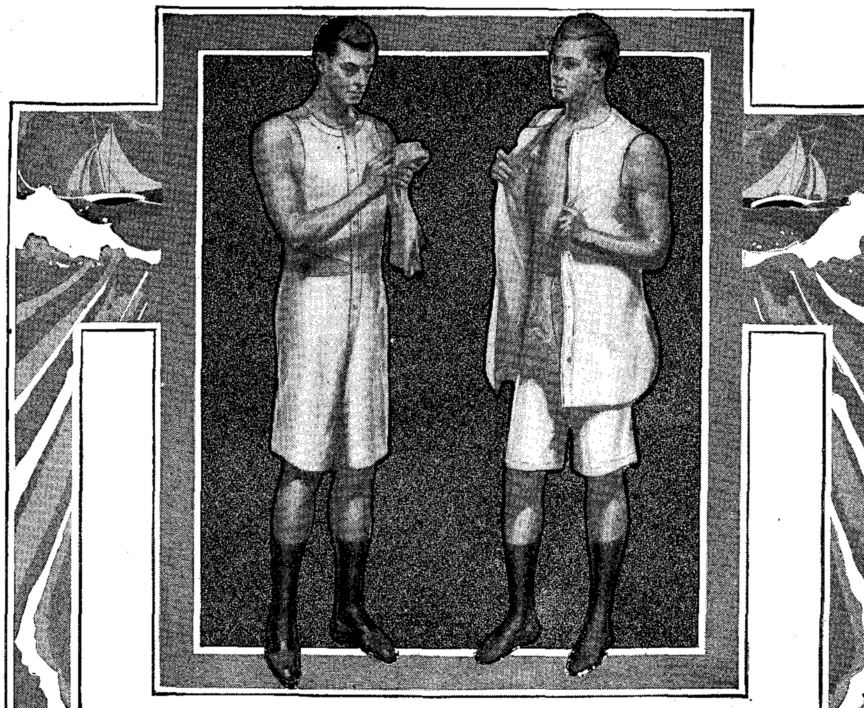

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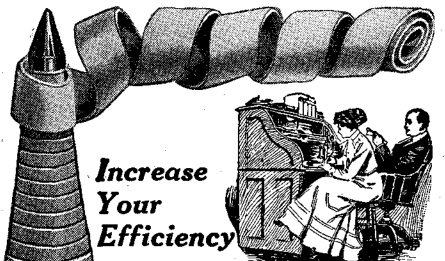

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Markham, Sir Clements. The Incas of Peru. 8vo, pp. 443. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Sir Clements Markham began his study of the Incas by reading Prescott's "Conquest of Peru." He next traveled through the region of South America, which was the seat of the Incas. If he has not added much to our knowledge of these aborigines he has compiled a work which epitomizes a vast amount of information on a subject which is ever new. A member of the Madrid Historical Society and the Geographical Societies of Peru and Bolivia, he had access to many original data. The map which he gives us is excellent, as are the sixteen illustrations. The book is well indexed.

Maurel, André. Little Cities of Italy. Translated by Helen Gerard. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 295. 30 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The original of this book was crowned by the French Academy, and gained the Guérin prize, and it was extravagantly praised by the Italian historian, Ferrero. Nevertheless, whether or not the fault may lie in the translation, the present book does not seem very interesting or instructive. The "little cities" are those of northern Italy, rich in picturesque and historical interest, in treasures of art and poetic traditions; but Mr. Maurel looks at everything out of his own eyes, and meditates, sentimentalizes, and deduces lessons from history or sociology, in a personal way which becomes rather wearisome. Still, the book is well worth the attention of any one especially interested in the Tuscan and Venetian towns and their eventful story; or who contemplates a visit to Italy. The illustrations are reproduced from photographs of historic buildings, portraits, and the like, and are interesting.

Meyer, Annie Nathan. The Dominant Sex—A Play in Three Acts. 16mo, pp. 112. New York: Brandus. $1 net.

Moore, John Trotwood. Jack Ballington, Forester. *Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 341. Philadelphia:* John C. Winston Co. $1.20 net.

Myers, F. A. The Future Citizen. 12mo, pp. 189. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

Partridge, G. E. The Nervous Life. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1 net.

Ray, Anna Chapin. Buddie—The Story of a Boy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 286. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Salley, Alexander S. Edited by. Narratives of Early Carolina. 1650–1708. Original Narratives of Early *American History.* Maps, 8vo, pp. 388. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

Seawell, Molly Elliot. The Ladies' Battle. 16mo, pp. 119. New York: Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Shelby, Annie Blanche. Auction Bridge. A Clear, Concise, and Up-to-date Statement of the Tenets, Rules, and Principles Governing the Game of Auction Bridge. 16mo, pp. 120. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 net.

Sladen, Douglas. Oriental Cairo. 8vo, pp. 391. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $5.

Mr. Sladen's description of the city of "The Thousand and One Nights" is written in his usual gossipy, bright, and readable style. It is illustrated with sixty-three photographs taken by the author, whose inexhaustible energy and enterprise appear in every page of his work. It is a characteristic production, and will interest a host of readers.

Smith, Marshall, Compiled and Edited by. Compendium of Scriptural Truths. A Collection of Articles and Sayings. 16mo, pp. 117. New York: Broadway Publishing Co.

Snedeker, Caroline Dale. The Coward of Thermopylæ. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 466. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Soares, Theodore Gerald. A Baptist Manual—The Polity of the Baptist Churches and of the Denominational Organizations. 16mo, pp. 156. Philadelphia: American Baptist Pub. Society. 75 cents net.

Sprague, Roger. From Western China to the Golden Gate. The Experiences of an American University Graduate in the Orient. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 128. Berkley: Lederer, Street & Zeus Co.

Stuart, Henry Longan. Fenella—A Novel. 12mo, pp. 400. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Taylor, Frederick Winslow. The Principles of Scientific Management. 8vo, pp. 144. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

Taylor, Henry Osborn. The Medieval Mind. 2 vols., pp. 613 and 589. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5 net.

The Middle Age may roughly be said to cover the period from the death of Augustine of Hippo, the last of the great patristic writers, to the fall of Constantinople in the latter half of the fifteenth century. The Greek refugees from the city of Constantine had been almost the sole depositories of Greek learning, and the traditions of Greek grammar, philosophy, and literature. Finding a home in such Italian cities as Florence, Padua, Rome, and Venice, they inaugurated what was proudly called the Renaissance, or revival of learning in Europe. To the man of the Renaissance, the Middle Ages were Dark Ages which saw the gradual Latinization of Western Europe. Latin was the language of the educated from the days of Cassiodorus and Boethius to the time of Dante. Yet it was medieval Latin—"childlike prose," as Mr. Taylor describes it to be, and verse scanned not by quantity but by accent.

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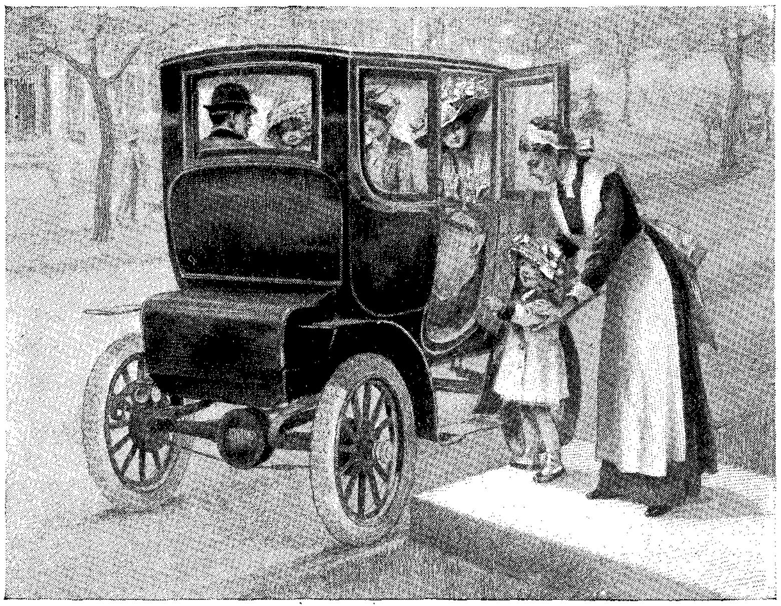
> "From the eleventh century onward, the gathering religious feeling pours itself out in passionate utterances; and in this new emotionalizing of Latin Christianity lay the chief religious office of the Middle Ages, wherein they went far beyond the patristic authors of their faith. The Father of the Latin Church from Tertullian to Gregory the Great had been occupied with doctrine and ecclesiastical organization. . . . The tears of Peter Damiani are not like the love of the God-man in St. Bernard; St. Francis' love of Christ and love of men is again different and new; and the mystic thought-shot visions of a Hildegard of Bingen are as blue to crimson when compared with the sense-passions for the Bridegroom of a Mechthild of Magdeburg. Even as illustrated in these so-different natures, it will still appear that the emotional humanizing of Latin Christianity in the Middle Ages shaped itself to the tenets of the system formulated by the Church Fathers."

This point our author illustrates by reference to the use made of religious art and the evolution of the Latin hymn. He points out the origin of romantic chivalry with its Arthurian legend, into which "asceticism enters with Galahad." Very exhaustive is his treatment of the "Twelfth Century Scholastics." His second volume closes with



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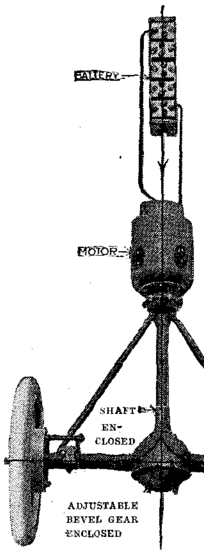

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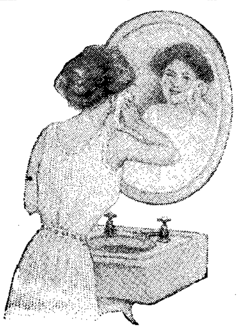

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Vernede, R. E. The Quietness of Dick. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

Vorse, Mary Heaton. The Very Little Person. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 163. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry, Works of. In fourteen 8vo volumes. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75 per vol.

Mrs. Humphry Ward occupies a unique position among modern writers of English fiction. We may, indeed, call hers near the highest position, unless it be supposed that the sole object of modern romance is to amuse. Dickens and Thackeray took up their pens chiefly with the object of diverting the minds of their readers from the contemplation of actual life, its tedium, its dulness, or its sorrow, and leading them into a mimic world whose marionettes might stir their laughter or their tears. Dickens had, of course, an underlying current of serious social purpose in much of what he wrote, but the reader may pass this by without losing the delight he takes in the somewhat superficial caricatures of humanity which are made to dance and caper before him, whether they be monsters of exaggerated iniquity like Quilp, buffoons like Sam Weller, or semi-monomaniacs, like Mr. Dombey. Thackeray was equally superficial in his kindly but sometimes cheap satire on English society, which he regarded as merely a Vanity Fair.

The first of the really serious novelists of power in the nineteenth century must be recognized in George Eliot. In spite of her genuine humor and knowledge of life, we find in her analysis nothing but a cold and hopeless view such as is reached through the lens of Positivistic Agnosticism. She lived in a period when the whole world of thought was dominated in intellectual circles by the spell of Darwinian Evolution. But while Mrs. Humphry Ward is just as much alive as George Eliot to the intellectual advancement of her day, she sees more clearly the mystical and spiritual side of life.

The granddaughter of Doctor Arnold of Rugby is a woman of the world, and appreciates the social and personal graces as well as deficiencies of her people, while she possesses, through heredity, some of the choicest spiritual and intellectual gifts of the Victorian era. In "Robert Elsemere," she exactly struck a note which was echoed in many hearts and minds. Living in an age of historical criticism, she represents in this masterly work the triumph of reason over religious sentiment and associations, over faith and tradition. She does this with a subtlety, a power, and elevation which baffles all attempts to charge her with improbability. In "David Grieve," a religious problem of another sort is solved, and this solution leaves the hero in "that state and temper of mind which is man's pledge and earnest of immortality—since already here and now it is the eternal life begun." These two books are typical of her whole mind and work in which we see the elements lacking in that type of earnestness represented by George Eliot, and utterly ignored by other great novelists of the nineteenth century.

But the versatility of this writer is shown in "Marcella," a picture of modern England, true as a painting of Velasquez, whether she offers us miniatures of men and women or sketches of cottage life. The same may be said of "Sir George Tressady," while in "Miss Bretherton" we see delicately and truly depicted the ambitions of a beautiful woman raised to the difficulties of good fortune, which may turn all to disaster. There are specimens of the dramatic power, the common sense, and the clearness of conception which bring close to us characters and incidents in comparison with whose commanding attraction the luster of the ordinary melodramatic or detective novelist dwindles into a rushlight.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, with her wide knowledge of life, regards it generally from only one point of view. Hence she can describe English society without disproportion, caricature, or bitterness, for she has lived in it. She shows a complete knowledge of English politics, and introduces her readers, quite naturally, to parliamentary leaders and cabinet officers. She is thoroughly acquainted with the trend of modern thought, which she illustrates by describing England's intellectual leaders and reporting their conversation. But, like George Eliot, she loves to dwell upon the life of the middle and lower classes, and steps easily from Pall Mall to Burwood Farm and Whindale Valley. Above all, she has the magic of style and the power of pathos and tragic intensity such as keep the interest of the reader to the end; for real feeling, real passion, and real insight into the nature of men and women never fail in literature to touch the heart and appeal to the deepest of human sentiments. She knows well how to tell a story and leave the reader with the impression that he has been brought in contact with a mind of amazing beauty, knowledge, and power, and to absorb him in a vision of life in its loftiest and noblest interpretation.

The greatest praise we can give to the edition before us is to say that it is worthy of the first of living English novelists. These fourteen volumes contain eleven novels—"Robert Elsmere," "The History of David Grieve," "Marcella," "Sir George Tressady," "Miss Bretherton," "Helbeck of Bannisdale," "Eleanor," "Lady Rose's Daughter," "The Marriage of William Ashe," "Fenwick's Career," "The Story of Renie Cortrell," and "The Testing of Diana Mallory." The volumes are printed on fine paper, in bold type, and illustrated with photographs of the scenes of the novels, portraits and original drawings by Albert Stevens, Frederick Pegram, Charles E. Brock, and Archibald Standish Hartwick. To each novel is appended an introduction by the author, while the illustrations are commented on by notes. A report is also given of a conversation with Mr. Gladstone on "Robert Elsmere," all of which serve to make the personality of this gifted writer more and more familiar to the sympathetic reader.

Wight, Joseph K. The Beginning of Things in Nature and in Grace; or, A Brief Commentary on Genesis. 12mo, pp. 188. Boston: Sherman, French & Co. $1.20 net.

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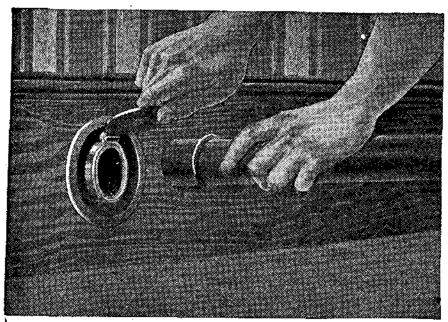

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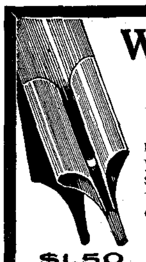

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THE critics of Tammany are asking whether George S. Dougherty, New York's new head of detectives, will be allowed to demonstrate his worth; or whether, like his predecessor, Flynn, he will have to resign in disgust after being worsted by the underground political influences at work on the criminal's behalf. This is a most important question, says the New York *Evening Post*, and one which must be answered soon. Dougherty's friends think that he will decide it himself. They have trust in his managerial abilities, and think that in a pinch he might be counted upon to manage the Mayor himself. Dougherty sees everything and is everywhere, so it was in no way surprizing that a spectator at one of the college ball games recently remarked:

> "I see that prosperous-looking chap here and wonder if he is the leading alumnus; I see him at the race-track and imagine him to be the man who owns all the horses. Who is he, anyway?"

The man addrest did not know; and small wonder.

> The new chief of detectives—officially known as second deputy commissioner of police—is a combination of suavity and secretiveness, of polish and brute strength. When he has nothing to conceal, or even sometimes when he has, he talks with an apparent freedom that gives to the stranger an impression of entire frankness, almost of ignorance, concerning the world's ways. When he has nobody to grip by the collar or terrify at the pistol-point, he has so much "manner," and wears his carefully tailored clothing so easily that you put him down as a club idler rather than a detective, a man about town rather than a policeman.

Dougherty never forgets a "crook," and the rich and poor suffer equally at his hands. On "Yeggs," too, he is an especial authority:

> He wrote a book about them once. In it he explained that, while all the sneaks and forgers worth considering were known by name, new Yeggs were continually springing up. Besides, he pointed out, the Yegg's methods were so irregular and his character so diversified that it had not been possible to classify him scientifically. The very inconsistencies of this tribe of criminals, with no tools save their nitroglycerin flask, and with as little desire for the comforts of life as a wandering hobo, attracted Dougherty.

One of the achievements in the "Yegg" line which brought Dougherty first into the public eye was his capture of "bad Billy" Coleman:

> Coleman had stolen the jewelry of the late Bishop Potter's wife from a safe at Cooperstown. When the gems were missed, the "Pink" decided that the job had been done by one of a few thieves possessing the requisite skill. He showed pictures of these suspects to people at Cooperstown. Several recognized Coleman's photograph as that of a fellow they had seen in the neighborhood. Dougherty was confident that he had his quarry spotted, but when Coleman was ar-

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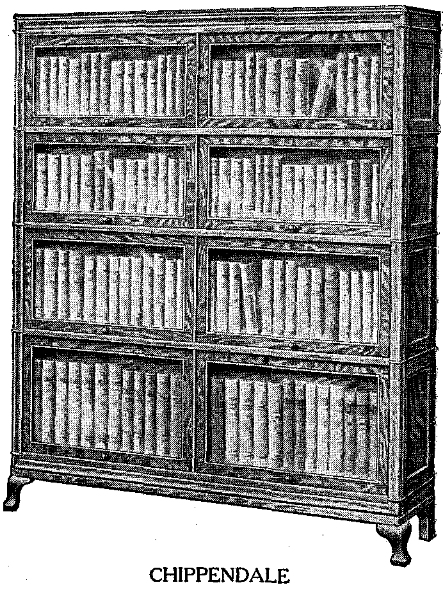

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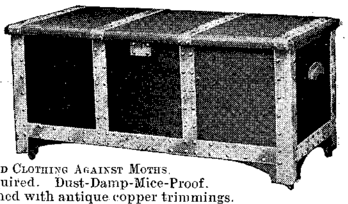

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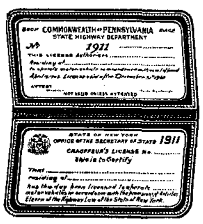

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rested he was discharged for lack of evidence. He did not have any wounds which could account for blood-spots found on the broken jewel-box.

But Dougherty was not satisfied, and detectives were sent to shadow Coleman after his release:

They stayed on the trail for months, as they always do when they have determined to track a man to earth. One day Dougherty was notified that Coleman was hanging around a certain neighborhood in a suspicious fashion. He joined the shadowers himself. In a few days he put his hand on the suspect's collar, just as Coleman was in the act of digging up the stolen jewelry, beside the wall of a building near the Harlem River. Coleman is now in prison. He explained the blood splotches by saying he had had nosebleed.

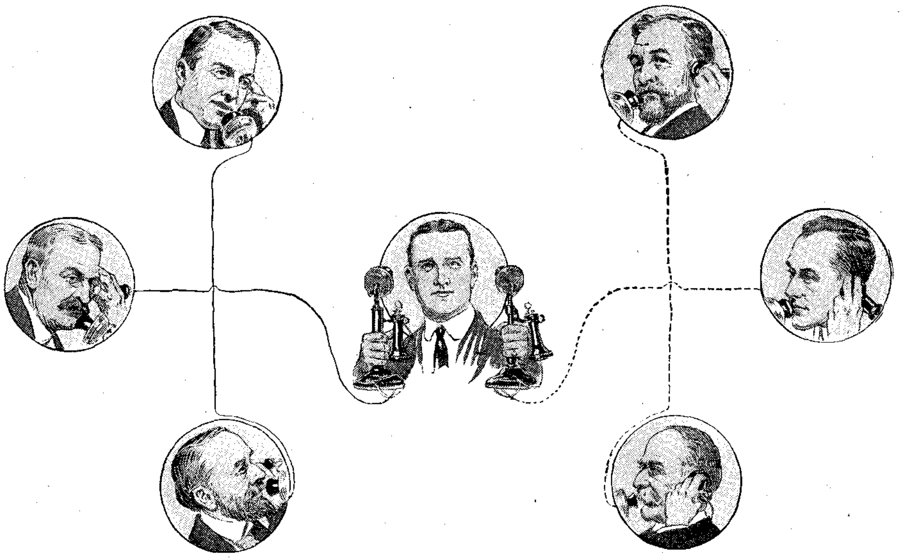
Dougherty relates this "Yegg" story himself. A "Yegg," it must be remembered, confines his activities generally to the country; and, says Dougherty:

"The small town was all asleep at nine o'clock. It was the sort of place a 'Yegg' visits; he never operates in the big cities. Out in the woods, six or seven miles away, the band had been in hiding all day. Their 'finder,' a young man of innocent appearance, had entered the town as a peddler, and had reported to the chief how the land lay, the position of the bank safe, the remoteness of the one policeman's dwelling, and the outlook for possible interference. But, after making his report, the 'finder' took no further part in the game. He vanished, stopping only long enough to learn where would be the next meeting-place, several weeks off.

"An hour after midnight the band sneaked into town. There were, as we afterward learned, four of them. Two were 'insiders,' who pried open a window and went to work on the safe. The other two were 'watchers,' who stood outside, ready with their pistols. The 'soap men' inside the bank first filled the cracks of the safe with soap, leaving open just one crack on top. Over this they built a soap-cup. Into the cup they poured the nitroglycerin, and it trickled down through the safe. Then they exploded it with a fuse and detonator.

"That is the way they always do it. In this case only one explosion was necessary. The safe door fell to pieces. The 'Yeggs' grabbed the money and ran as the citizens in the neighborhood, awakened by the explosion, were poking their heads out of the windows to see what the matter was. Sometimes more than a single blast is needed, and there is a fight, and maybe somebody gets killed, for the 'Yegg' never leaves until he has his booty. I have known the 'insiders' to fire five blasts while their 'watchers' were fighting outside, the men at the safe finishing their job in spite of a dozen citizens who ran to the rescue and saw them operating through the window—and they got away, too.

"But in this instance they were gone before any one saw them at close range. When we arrived on the scene the next day, it was the same old story: 'One very dark man, one tall chap, and two little short fellows.' That was all the town could tell us, and that little was merely guesswork. How did we catch the gang? Well, there was no clue. We had to work backward, using



Half Service or Double Expense

TWO telephone systems in one town mean a divided community or a forced duplication of apparatus and expense.

Some of the people are connected with one system, some are connected with the other system; and each group receives partial service.

Only those receive full service who subscribe for the telephones of both systems.

Neither system can fully meet the needs of the public, any more than a single system could meet the needs of the public if cut in two and half the telephones discontinued.

What is true of a single community is true of the country at large.

The Bell System is established on the principle of one system and one policy, to meet the demands for universal service, a whole service for all the people.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Running Water in the Country Home Without Fuel Cost
A pumping engine costs you money for fuel every minute it runs—a windmill runs only when there is wind—both constantly require repairs—but, the
Niagara Hydraulic Ram
continuously pumps water, 24 hours a day, without cost of fuel, year after year without necessity of repairs. Write at once for catalogue K, and guaranteed estimate.
NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
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WEAK EYES? Inflamed? Smart? "Full of Sticks?"
Feel Tired After Day's Work? Nothing will give so sure relief as an application of
DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S EYE WATER
Freshens and strengthens the delicate tissues. Should form a part of the daily toilet.
For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25c.
Write for set of Allegorical Art Pictures FREE
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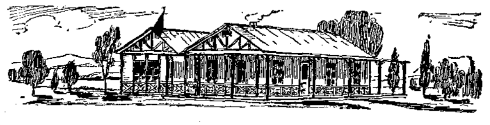

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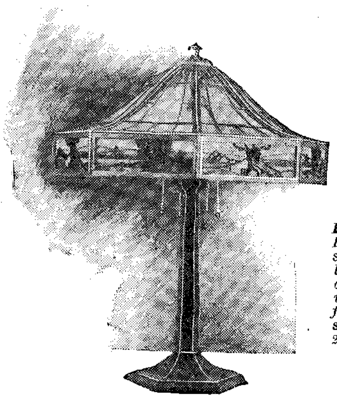

501. Electric Reading Lamp. Heavy base and shade frame. 4 lights, shaded dull brass or verde green finish. 20 inch shade. Height 24½ inches.

The light you want at the price you want to pay

Whether you use gas or electricity, it will cost you no more to have lights that harmonize with the decorative scheme of your home, preserve and rest the eyes, than to have the wrong lights improperly placed. The question is not so much *what* you spend as how wisely you plan.

If you are planning the lighting for a new home, we can help you to avoid mistakes—show you how to select and place your lights so that you get better effects and actually save money.

If you want to improve your present lighting, do away with lights that glare, we can tell you what would be best to add—how to rearrange or alter your present lights to get the best results.

Our advice will be thoroughly practical. We have been solving household lighting problems for twenty years. We carry the most up-to-date and one of the largest stocks in the country. We know from experience with hundreds of cases just how to get the effect you want for the least cost. No matter what part of the country you live in, we have an easy way for determining your requirements, and can suggest a number of plans to suit your case.

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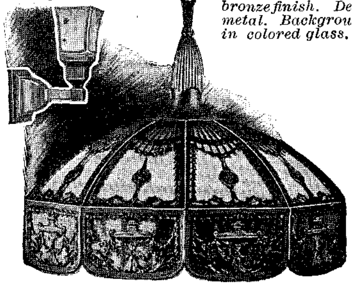
334. Electric Bracket. Extends 6 in. Dull brass finish.

414. Electric Dome. Empire bronze finish. Design in heavy metal. Background fine effects in colored glass.



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No matter what you cook or how you cook it; in winter or summer;---in town or country; whether you burn coal, wood, gas or oil---under any conditions ---you save 80 per cent of your fuel bills, and get 80 per cent better food by using the PACE-MAKER FIRELESS COOKER. It leads them all. Constructed entirely of metal. No cloth pads. Three separate compartments. Solid aluminum cooking utensils. Sanitary throughout. Sold under absolute Guarantee on 30-DAY TRIAL.

Ask for Booklet 19 telling all about Fireless Cookers and their use. A postal will do.

The Sheaffer-Marion Company, Lansdale, Pa.

our knowledge of the 'Yeggs' and their whereabouts as a basis. The job was characteristic of certain men on our list. We learned that these men had been seen in the State. Questioning all the freight-train crews of the railroad, I learned that they had seen tramps answering the description of the men I suspected. After that it was easy. We trailed them to the nearest large city, found the whole gang in the house of a woman who harbored criminals, and arrested them red-handed, with the money in their clothes."

A majority of Dougherty's present foes will not be "Yeggs"; but the determination he showed in these instances is expected to stand him in as good stead to-day.

MR. MARKHAM'S POETICAL PROFITS

POETRY and profit are not generally regarded as near relations, or even as speaking acquaintances. It may be profitable, in one sense, to read poetry, but writing it is another matter; and if any money passes between poet and publisher, it usually is last seen headed in the publisher's direction. So when Edwin Markham comes along and says that not only has he lived chiefly from the sale of his poetry, but has done so for a period of twelve years, it will be seen at once that we have something startling here. What is his secret? Much is explained when Mr. Markham says:

> I always compose with a fountain pen. A pencil clogs the genial spirit of the soul. . . . The pencil is too demure, too colorless. When words are down in good black ink, they start from the page, seize on the mind, and quicken the energies. There is significance in this, for I can not compose in any other way.

Remembering that Stevenson always wrote with a quill pen, and that one of his worshipers, a young woman, by the way, ascribed no small measure of her success to the possession of a quaint writing-tablet on which the "master" composed his "Child's Garden of Verses," and recollecting several other like instances, Mr. Markham's philosophy of success becomes less burdened by superstition than one would at first suppose. To a representative of the New York *Sun* he says:

"I've made a good many thousands of dollars out of poetry. Five years ago the publishers claimed that they sold a hundred thousand copies of my first book, 'The Man With the Hoe, and Other Poems.' It's been selling ever since. It sells every year. I was able to pay all my expenses for seven years out of the proceeds of this book.

"I have never paid a penny toward the publication of my books of poetry. For each book that I have published I have had several applications from publishers. My second book made a good snug sum for me.

"For twelve years I have lived chiefly from the sales of my poetry. I have found poetry so profitable that I am a contented man, and not in debt. I could stand several years of drought without feeling it.

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Especially when located some distance from a Fire Station.

Throws a stream 75 to 85 feet.
Better than a thousand gallons of water.
Extinguishes fire in Oil or Gasolene.
May be operated by one man.
Costs almost nothing to maintain.

Absolutely Safe Lasts a Lifetime

Better than Insurance which does not save treasures which cannot be replaced.

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Full information sent on request.

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We recommend them to persons who deem security—not rate—the first essential in making an investment. Complete information furnished upon application.

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School, Class, Frat-Pins
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Special Designs Made to Order
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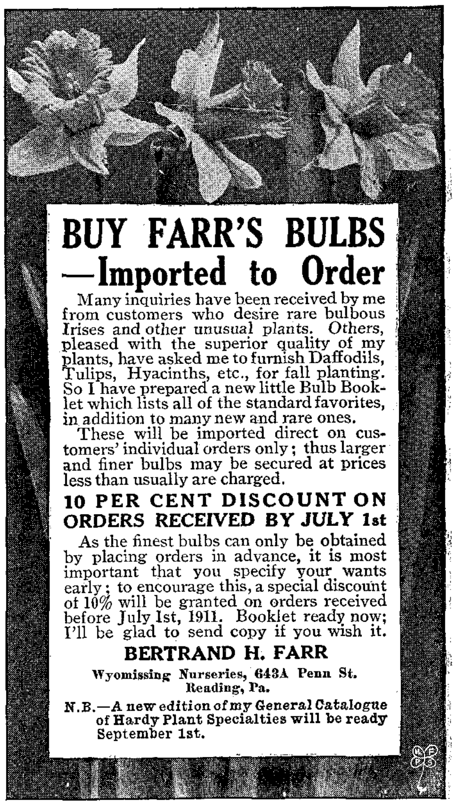

BUY FARR'S BULBS —Imported to Order

Many inquiries have been received by me from customers who desire rare bulbous Irises and other unusual plants. Others, pleased with the superior quality of my plants, have asked me to furnish Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths, etc., for fall planting. So I have prepared a new little Bulb Booklet which lists all of the standard favorites, in addition to many new and rare ones.

These will be imported direct on customers' individual orders only; thus larger and finer bulbs may be secured at prices less than usually are charged.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON ORDERS RECEIVED BY JULY 1st

As the finest bulbs can only be obtained by placing orders in advance, it is most important that you specify your wants early; to encourage this, a special discount of 10% will be granted on orders received before July 1st, 1911. Booklet ready now; I'll be glad to send copy if you wish it.

BERTRAND H. FARR
Wyomissing Nurseries, 643A Penn St. Reading, Pa.

N.B.—A new edition of my General Catalogue of Hardy Plant Specialties will be ready September 1st.

"I attribute my financial success to the fact that by a chance stroke I caught the eye and the ear of the world. So much of success depends on some chance stroke of this sort!"

Mr. Markham is preparing a new book, "Virgilia and Other Poems," which will soon see the light. In regard to his ways of working the poet particularizes:

"I like the morning hours best for work, and I write every day whether or not I feel inspiration. If you have nothing to say, of course you say nothing, but by keeping at your writing methodically each day you prepare yourself to express the inspiration when it comes.

"When the rush of an idea is upon me I write without stopping to recast. Later, I take the piece of work up and recopy it, putting in a word here, cutting out a line there. I recopy each poem four or five times, each time altering it here and there, thinking it out more completely.

"For instance, I am now writing a poem on immortality. The subject is A departed spirit returns to cheer and console the grieving friends and relatives. I am writing this because I believe in immortality and because I believe that my great faith will help others.

"This particular poem was suggested to me by the death of a friend at whose funeral I spoke. I was so filled with my theme that when I came home within ten or fifteen minutes I had filled three or four foolscap sheets of paper. Part of this will stand just as I first wrote it, but I shall go over it four or five times before much of it will be perfect."

Touching on that "twilight despair" which impels so many an unknown to dabble in verse, tho knowing that small likelihood of either fame or money abides therein, Mr. Markham reports:

"Every month poems come to me by the carload. They come from all over America, from Canada, from England. They come from people who want my opinion of their work, or my help, or want me to give them hope for success.

"Many of the poems have merit. I have one here now nearly as long as Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' and it shows ability on the part of the writer. Almost all the poems I receive show the hungry, eager desire for self-expression, with the native ability for doing it.

"This shows that man is made for poetry. Poetry is the expression of that hidden but higher life within the soul. It is the life that man is eager to express, but which the cold, hard, business struggle gives him no opportunity for expressing. His poetry is only the song in the throat of the bird. It is the song of his life, just as the trilling bird on the bough expresses its life.

"I am optimistic as to the future of the masses. I believe the people will finally come to their own. The time is coming when we shall find the real use of riches, when we shall begin to use money to make men, not men to make money. This is the dream, and it must find reality if God be God.

"There is much to give us despair; yet the very outcry against conditions, even the very doubt we have, is a hope for the future. Doubt is a kind of life. The only thing we need to fear is indifference.

The Meaning of "Gold-Filled"

By far the greater number of men and women who buy gold watches choose a gold-filled case.

Gold-filled means two layers of solid gold stiffened with a layer of metal alloy between. It makes a firmer case than solid gold, and it costs much less.

If the two plates of gold are heavy enough they will wear a lifetime. But you see the temptation to irresponsible manufacturers to roll the gold layers to a mere film and increase the center layer of base metal.

What is worse, the maker of the shoddy filled case can stamp it "Guaranteed for 20 years" or "Guaranteed for 25 years," and there is no law to prevent him.

A good many jewelers buy and sell by the guarantee.

Remember when you buy your watch to inquire about the case. Remember, also, that the guarantee stamp is no safe guide.

Fortunately, there is a way you can protect yourself—a way you can be absolutely sure of wearing qualities. Demand a filled case made by the people who make the finest solid gold cases in the world. That means a "Crescent Filled Case" or a "Jas. Boss Filled Case"—both made by the Keystone people, who produce the Keystone Solid Gold Watch Cases.

If you want to be doubly sure, don't trust your memory—cut these trade-marks out of the magazine and take them with you to the jeweler.

These marks are standard with the fine jewelry trade, and have been for 50 years.

TRADE MARK CRESCENT GOLD FILLED Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

KEYSTONE 14 K KEYSTONE SOLID GOLD Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

JAS. BOSS GOLD FILLED Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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Established 1853 PHILADELPHIA

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Rich milk and malted-grain extract, in powder. A quick lunch. Keep it on your sideboard at home.

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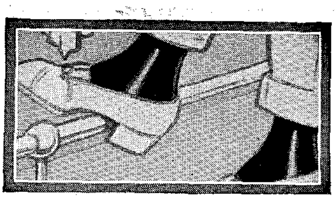

Phoenix Silk Hose

THERE is no "near silk" about Phoenix silk hose. They are genuine silk of the best quality—the soft, shimmery kind you'd expect in only the costliest hosiery. Yet we guarantee the wearing qualities. 50¢

Guaranteed—*No Holes—3 Months*

A written guaranty is in every $2 box of four pairs—no holes, three months, or new hose free. That guaranty of wear tells the story of perfect manufacture. Twelve correct colors to choose from in Phoenix Guaranteed Silk Hose. If your dealer can't fill your order, we will on receipt of price.

Women's 75c
Box of 4 pairs $3.00

Covered by the same guaranty of wear—four pairs, no holes, three months. Nine tasteful colors to choose from.

Phoenix Knitting Works 247 Broadway MILWAUKEE

Makers of the Famous Phoenix Muffler and Phoenix Registered Hose

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Nature's Hair Tonic

Crude Oil is generally admitted to be a natural hair grower

CRUDOL is crude oil made pleasant to use.

One application produces surprising results. CRUDOL removes dandruff, feeds the scalp and nourishes the hair roots, promoting luxuriant growth of fluffy hair. **There is no alcohol in Crudol. CRUDOL is sold in 25c. and 50c. tubes—**

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Gentlemen: — Enclosed find............in stamps for tube of CRUDOL.

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My Druggist is..............................

"There is one great consolation in the midst of all the greed and graft of the age. That is, we can everywhere hear protest against wrong, and we everywhere hear the cry for a better state of things. There never was a time before when there was so much public dishonesty, and yet there never was a time when there has been so strong a demand for social righteousness. Wrongs never so bad, yet cry for right never so strong.

"Is there any future for American poetry? Yes, a great future. For these great social collisions which I have roughly outlined form a basis for the noblest poetry possible to the race. Out of this anguish and stress and strain will rise an ever-greatening song as the years go by. There will be songs of protest and songs of prophecy."

ALWAYS-ON-THE-JOB FORSTER

THE name Forster has been getting "pretty much" into print of late, and the lay reader of politics is beginning to wonder and inquire. But, says Robert D. Heinl, in *Leslie's*, any one who knows his Washington at all will know that Rudolph Forster, the "steady, silent—always silent" Mr. Forster, is the well-balanced pendulum which keeps the machinery of the White House offices continuously on the move. And how it does move!

There was hardly the zephyr of a breeze created when this suave gentleman appeared in President McKinley's workshop, years ago, as a stenographer. He came in the back door, hung up his hat, and began to work. He has never stopt, tho it is vaguely reported that on Christmas eve a year ago he nearly got home to spend a few hours with his family. This may be an exaggeration, but it is a fact that, as the gray streaks of dawn were breaking on one occasion, President Roosevelt suddenly laid a heavy hand upon Mr. Forster's shoulder. The Colonel—pacing up and down the floor in his restless, gnashing way—had dictated to the faithful employee by his side all night long.

"Rudolph, we're going to quit!" Mr. Roosevelt's voice carried the high-tension whirr. "I've worked you so hard that if you were to kill me and leave enough strength in my body, I would sign a complete pardon for you before I died."

President Taft is said to have humorously compared the always-on-the-job Forster to his (the President's) right elbow. "And I couldn't crook a finger without my elbow responding," was his tribute to the assistant secretary. In short, Mr. Forster is a President's man, and forever keeps to that high standard.

He is another example of how a stenographer who uses his brains may get to the top. When Rudolph Forster came to the executive offices he had made a name for himself by his accuracy and speed at taking shorthand dictation. George B. Cortelyou, whom we now refer to as one of our best-known former cabinetarians—Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Postmaster General, or Secretary of the Treasury, whichever large title pleases you most—was in those days on the bridge at the White House offices, second in command to John Addison Porter, the then President's secretary. Forster was one of the seven clerks, and the business was being handled upstairs in the

Speaking of profits—

We'd like to talk our wholesale business to a few clothiers.

Retailers like ourselves.

Retailers with a trade which demands the newest, best clothes; with just enough conservatism to make them shun freaks in business and in clothes.

Merchants whose trade follows them and believes in them.

There's money in our clothes for clothiers like that.

Are you one?

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:: SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH ::
F.E. McGURRIN, *PRES.* EST. 1886

White House, over the east room. So tremendously has the volume of business increased since then, especially during and following the Spanish-American War, that the offices now occupy an entirely separate building and four times the former number of employees have to labor, day and night, holidays not excepted, to keep the work to date. Other Government branches close at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but when the latest home-goers pass along Pennsylvania avenue, the thoroughfare deserted save for a sleepy policeman or so, it is an odd night if the lights in the executive offices are not burning brightly.

HOW SCHMIDT WAS MADE "EFFICIENT"

THE new "scientific management" that takes hold of an ordinary worker and makes him do three or four times as much work as before sounds somewhat fishy to the average man. A worker can be spurred up a little by promise of extra pay or by relentless driving, but it seems incredible that a pig-iron handler, for instance, who formerly handled 12½ tons a day can, after training, handle 47½ tons without injury to his health or his feelings. But Schmidt did this, and was glad to do it, at a wage of $1.85 a day, where he formerly got $1.15. For seventy cents a day more he handled 35 extra tons of iron. It sounds like magic, and Mr. F. W. Taylor, the "father of scientific management," says that many of his friends can not believe it, but he insists that the case is an actual one, and goes on to tell how he made Schmidt do it. The story appears in Mr. Taylor's new book on "The Principles of Scientific Management" (Harpers). He had figured out that a man ought to handle 47 tons of the iron every day, but how to get it done was a puzzle. He looked over the gang of 75 men with great care, to pick out the one for the first trial. Finally, Schmidt was selected.

He was a little Pennsylvania Dutchman, who had been observed to trot back home for a mile or so after his work in the evening, about as fresh as he was when he came trotting down to work in the morning. We found that upon wages of $1.15 a day he had succeeded in buying a small plot of ground, and that he was engaged in putting up the walls of a little house for himself in the morning before starting to work, and at night after leaving. He also had the reputation of being exceedingly "close," that is, of placing a very high value on a dollar. As one man whom we talked to about him said: "A penny looks about the size of a cart-wheel to him."

The task before us, then, narrowed itself down to getting Schmidt to handle 47 tons of pig iron per day and making him glad to do it. This was done as follows. Schmidt was called out from among the gang of pig-iron handlers and talked to somewhat in this way:

"Schmidt, are you a high-priced man?"

"Vell, I don't know vat you mean."

"Oh, yes, you do. What I want to know is whether you are a high-priced man, or not."

"Vell, I don't know vat you mean."

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We want to bring a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine into your office — get right down to work before your own eyes—at any kind of figuring you say.

Yes — trial balances, statements, inventories—anything connected with the keeping of books.

We mean that. No charge — no obligation—no inconvenience.

A great opportunity is before you—one not to be slighted. If the Burroughs can be profitably used in your office, your store, your factory, your department—surely you want to know it. That is why we want to show the Burroughs in action on *your* books. Then *you* watch. See whether or not your entire work can be done better and faster with a

BURROUGHS
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"A Better Day's Work Every Day"

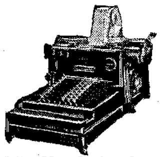
See whether or not it will save you hundreds of dollars annually in expenses, as it is doing for 120,000 other Burroughs users—and do every detail of your figure work *right first time.*

You may think you have no use for an adding machine. But there have been recently added so many helpful innovations to the Burroughs that this demonstration will be worth your while, just to acquaint you with them—just to give you a better understanding of Burroughs Service.

Write us on your business letterhead, and remember in so doing you do not even hint you may buy. You only say you will let us *show you* the value of the Burroughs in relation to your business. That's all.

It is made in 78 models, covering every business and every conceivable need, and costs from $175 to $850 (in small monthly payments if desired).

It is found in every civilized country—90% of the world's adding machines *bought* are Burroughs.



Pike Model—for those who prefer visible writing.

Why not dictate that letter now for a *free* demonstration?

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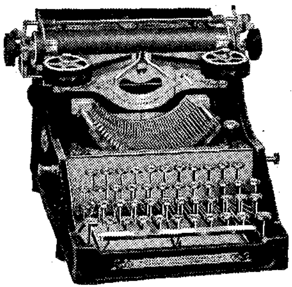

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Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter
The Original *Visible Writing* Typewriter

Understand before you read another word that this is a full-sized, standard typewriter, made in our own factory at Kittanning, Pa. Not excelled by any machine at any price. Entire line visible; back spacer; tabulator; two-color ribbon; universal keyboard, etc.

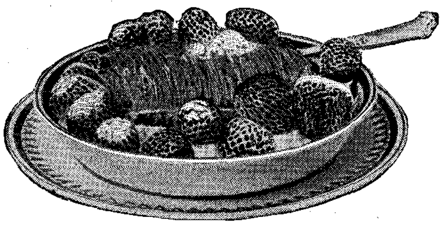
$65 NOW—LATER THE PRICE WILL BE $100

One Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter FREE

to every man or woman, boy or girl who will do us a small service. No selling or soliciting necessary, only a small service which anyone can render.

TO GET ONE FREE and learn of our easy terms and full particulars regarding this unprecedented offer, say to us in a letter: "Mail your Free Offer."

PITTSBURGH VISIBLE TYPEWRITER COMPANY
Dept. 31, Union Bank Building (Established 20 Years) Pittsburgh, Pa.



THE bride of today becomes the housekeeper of tomorrow. The romance of courtship must give way to the practical realities of house management. Every month is June to the young housewife who knows

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and the many delicious combinations that can be made with fresh berries or other fruits. Nothing so delicious and wholesome as Shredded Wheat Biscuit with strawberries, and nothing so easy to prepare.

Heat the Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness, cover it with strawberries and serve with milk or cream and sugar. More nutritious and more wholesome than ordinary short-cake. A food for the summer when the stomach is tired of meats and soggy pastries.

Strawberries and all acid fruits are retained and easily digested by the most delicate stomach when combined with Shredded Wheat Biscuit, which contains all the nutritive material in the whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking.

THE ONLY BREAKFAST CEREAL MADE IN BISCUIT FORM

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Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(*Illustrated*)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

"Oh, come now, you answer my questions. What I want to find out is whether you are a high-priced man, or one of these cheap fellows here. What I want to find out is whether you want to earn $1.85 a day, or whether you are satisfied with $1.15, just the same as all those cheap fellows are getting."

"Did I vant $1.85 a day? Vas dot a high-priced man? Vell, yes, I vas a high-priced man."

"Oh, you're aggravating me. Of course you want $1.85 a day—every one wants it! You know perfectly well that that has very little to do with your being a high-priced man. For goodness' sake answer my questions, and don't waste any more of my time. Now come over here. You see that pile of pig iron?"

"Yes."

"You see that car?"

"Yes."

"Well, if you are a high-priced man, you will load that pig iron on that car to-morrow for $1.85. Now do wake up and answer my question. Tell me whether you are a high-priced man, or not."

"Vell—did I got $1.85 for loading dot pig iron on dot car to-morrow?"

"Yes, of course you do, and you get $1.85 for loading a pile like that every day right through the year. That is what a high-priced man does, and you know it just as well as I do."

"Vell, dot's all right. I could load dot pig iron on the car to-morrow for $1.85, and I get it every day, don't I?"

"Certainly you do—certainly you do."

"Vell, den, I vas a high-priced man."

"Now hold on, hold on. You know just as well as I do that a high-priced man has to do exactly as he's told from morning till night. You have seen this man here before, haven't you?"

"No, I never saw him."

"Well, if you are a high-priced man, you will do exactly as this man tells you to-morrow, from morning till night. When he tells you to pick up a pig and walk, you pick it up and you walk, and when he tells you to sit down and rest, you sit down. You do that right straight through the day. And what's more, no back talk. Now a high-priced man does just what he's told to do, and no back talk. Do you understand that? When this man tells you to walk, you walk; when he tells you to sit down, you sit down; and you don't talk back to him. Now you come on to work here to-morrow morning and I'll know before night whether you are really a high-priced man, or not."

This seems to be rather rough talk; and, indeed, it would be if applied to an educated mechanic, or even an intelligent laborer. With a man of the mentally sluggish type of Schmidt it is appropriate and not unkind, since it is effective in fixing his attention on the high wages which he wants, and away from what, if it were called to his attention, he probably would consider impossibly hard work.

What would Schmidt's answer be if he were talked to in a manner which is usual under the management of "initiative and incentive"? Say, as follows:

"Now, Schmidt, you are a first-class pig-iron handler, and know your business well. You have been handling at the rate of 12½ tons per day. I have given considerable study to handling pig iron, and feel sure that you could do a much larger day's work than

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Quality
LAWN MOWERS

Because all the blades are of crucible tool steel, hardened and tempered in oil

"PENNSYLVANIA"
Quality
Lawn Mowers

are always sharp. No other mowers have this grade of steel—the same kind as used in all high-grade cutting tools.

"Pennsylvanias" will do absolutely first-class work and wear almost indefinitely. They are self-sharpening and do not require re-grinding. This feature alone will soon pay for a mower.

Ask your seedsman or hardware dealer.

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"The Lawn—Its Making and Care," a text-book written by a prominent authority, will prove most helpful to those interested in lawns and shrubbery.

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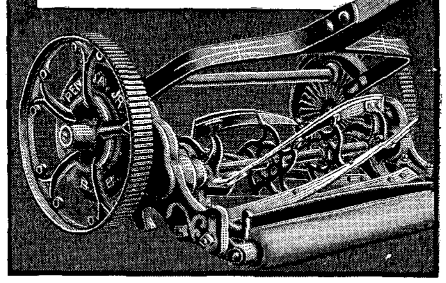
P. O. Box 1579, Philadelphia



French, German, Spanish, Italian

Can be learned quickly, easily and pleasantly, at spare moments, in your own home. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. In a surprisingly short time you can speak a new language by the

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THE BEST OF
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Better than solid gold because it is solid gold outside and lower cost metal inside where strength is required. Guaranteed to outwear any design and give more variety to choose from and greater satisfaction as well as utmost economy.

Ask to see the "Midget" baby bracelet.

FONTNEAU & COOK CO., Attleboro, Mass.

that you have been doing. Now don't you think that if you really tried you could handle 47 tons of pig iron per day, instead of 12½ tons?"

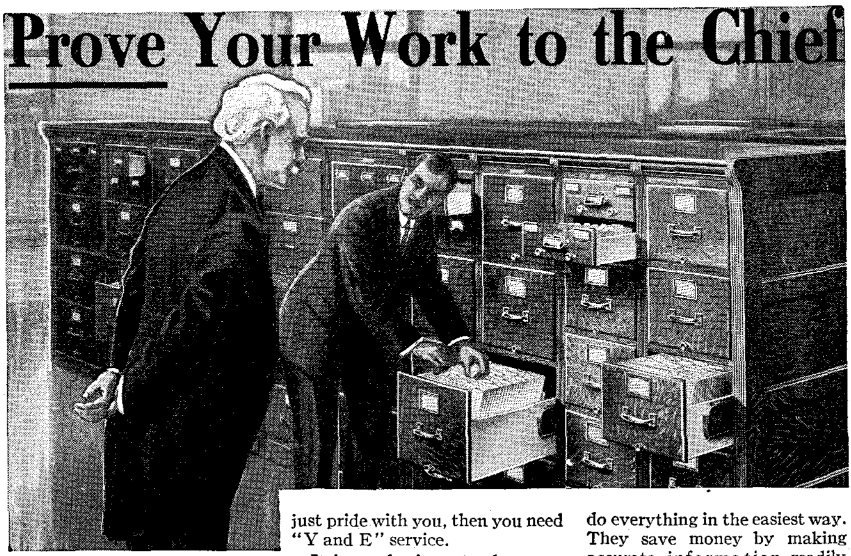
What do you think Schmidt's answer would be to this?

Schmidt started to work, and all day long, and at regular intervals, was told by the man who stood over him with a watch: "Now pick up a pig and walk. Now sit down and rest. Now walk—now rest," etc. He worked when he was told to work, and rested when he was told to rest, and at half-past five in the afternoon had his 47½ tons loaded on the car. And he practically never failed to work at this pace and do the task that was set him during the three years that the writer was at Bethlehem. And throughout this time he averaged a little more than $1.85 per day, which was the ruling rate of wages at that time in Bethlehem. That is, he received 60 per cent. higher wages than were paid to other men who were not working on task work. One man after another was picked out and trained to handle pig iron at the rate of 47½ tons per day until all of the pig iron was handled at this rate, and the men were receiving 60 per cent. more wages than other workmen around them.

AS CONGRESSMEN SEE THEMSELVES

As a side-light to discussions of the tariff, trust investigations, and the tumult in Mexico, "The Congressional Directory" after some weeks' delay, has at last broken into print. And highly entertaining it is; for if a man be not always of interest when discoursing upon topics of international importance, he may prove most fascinating when it comes to talking about himself. Life has been defined as an ideal hedged in by realities, and the scope and magnitude of that ideal of the average congressman is plain to see. Adam Brown Littlepage, Representative of Charleston, West Virginia, writes a glowing account of his career, which has been quoted with amusement by several papers. He says of himself:

> Adam was the youngest of five boys. He is a self-made man, has been a hard student and faithful worker all his life, a consistent Democrat, never wavering in his political convictions. . . . In 1910 he was nominated by the Democratic Congressional convention by acclamation over his protest and against his will while he was in another State trying a law case. . . . He regarded the nomination as a party call and went into the race against the Hon. Joseph Holt Gaines, the Republican nominee, to overcome a Republican majority in the district in round numbers of about 6,500. In that campaign Mr. Littlepage made 103 speeches—sometimes three speeches a day—and waged the most determined contest that has ever been witnessed in West Virginia, with the result that he overcame the Republican majority and secured his election by a majority of 1,866 votes, being the first Democrat elected in the district in about twenty years. His district includes in part the Kanawha and New River coal field, and is a very wealthy district.
>
> Mr. Littlepage stands very high as a lawyer and citizen, both "throughout his district and his State."


Prove Your Work to the Chief

ARE you *proud* to have your Chief look into your records?

When you are being "sized up" for a bigger job, you are judged not only by the *record* you have made, but by the *records* you keep on file—and the *way* you keep them.

Are you glad to show your records? Are they kept in a way that reflects due credit on your executive ability?

The "Y and E" Sectional Cabinet equipment illustrated above will enable you to file records in a manner at once useful to your business and creditable to you as a manager. It can be equipped for filing correspondence, bills, stock records, prospects, quotations, credit information, card ledgers, classified information, orders, catalogues, etc.—everything needed to be filed.

If your system in any of these lines is not working so smoothly and *efficiently* as to be a matter of just pride with you, then you need "Y and E" service.

It is our business to show you how to install Record Filing Systems that will prove up your work.

We have devised new systems for over 480 lines of business—manufacturers of all kinds, store keepers, libraries, railroads, large offices, small offices, lawyers, sales managers' offices, advertising managers' offices, general managers' offices, department offices, etc.

Our specially devised systems save time because they help you do everything in the easiest way. They save money by making accurate information readily available for buying, selling and ordering. They cultivate order and efficiency in your office by example—a really important influence on your business.

Our cabinets are splendidly built—best of materials and construction. They work smoothly and are arranged for the utmost convenience. With them goes "Y and E" service—ideas as to the best way to arrange your records, and to get the most out of your business.

We do not recommend more equipment than is actually needed, but we hold that *enough* equipment is real economy.

You will find it worth while to get in touch with this "service-plus" organization. Write us what your filing problem is, and we will tell you how to arrange a system that will run smoothly and conveniently—a system that you will be *proud* to have inspected by the Chief.

Read our "Help" column and send for some of our literature *now*.

HELP

For the General Manager
For the Sales Manager
For the Advertising Manager
For the Credit Man
For the Superintendent
For the Purchasing Agent
For the Bookkeeper
For the General Filing Dept.

For ________________

Write us; tell us your problem; we will help you.

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Branches: (look us up) New York Boston Philadelphia Washington Pittsburgh Buffalo Cleveland Chicago Los Angeles San Francisco
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No Metal can Touch You
For Summer Comfort
Look for the name PARIS on every Garter
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—dictate a letter for our pamphlet, "G/W Catalogue Cabinet Service" if you are interested in saving valuable, paid-for office time. Whatever your line of business is,

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in Wood or Steel is designed to *find instantly* as well as file accurately letters, invoices, estimates, briefs, *catalogues*, orders or business documents of any kind. It *saves* your *time*. Write for this finely illustrated book today—dictate the letter ***now***.

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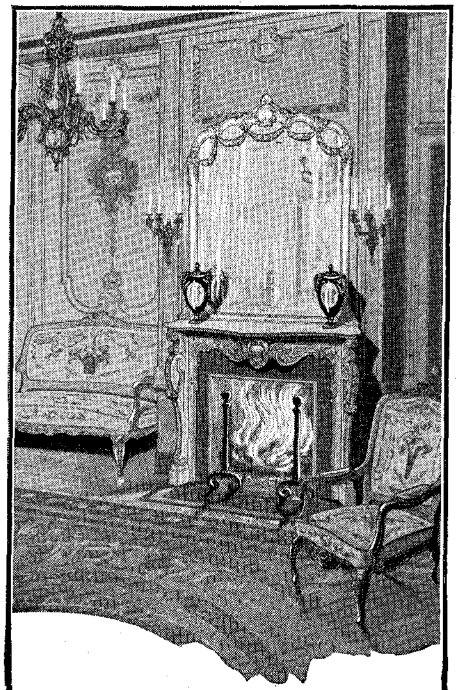


Make Your Fireplace Harmonize with the Architectural Treatment and Finish of the Room

If you are planning to build or remodel—write for the Fireplace Sketch Book.

Whether you are designing a simple bedroom or an elaborate Louis XIV drawing room like the one shown above, you will find that a Wood Mantel will make your fireplace harmonize perfectly with the rest of the woodwork and the general finish of every room.

No room is complete without a fireplace with its heating and ventilating utility, and nothing makes the fireplace an inseparable part of the room like a wood mantel.

You can get Wood Mantels in all designs—in all woods—at all prices.

Write today for the Fireplace Sketch Book. See the wide latitude of choice you can have in the treatment of your fireplace.

Write today.

Home Fireplace & Mantel Company
Room 607, State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Accident Insurance At Actual Cost To Business and Professional Men

$9 A Year

The thing you've wanted, a $5,000.00 Accident Policy—at a cost commensurate with your risk—only business and professional men of equal hazard are accepted.

$4 Now pays your membership fee, your dues for 1911 and insures you to October 15th, 1911.

Write for Sample Policy and Free Book explaining our plan.

Inter-State Business Men's Accident Assn.
ERNEST W. BROWN, Sec. Treas.
502-8 OBSERVATORY BLDG., DES MOINES, IOWA.

He was a candidate for the nomination for Governor two years ago, but was defeated in the convention by the Hon. Lewis Bennett. The sentiment is now prevailing throughout the State that had Mr. Littlepage been nominated he would have been elected. He bears the reputation of being a very grateful man, never forgetting a kindness, and is faithful in his friendships and thoroughly reliable. He stands for the under man in life. Works hard, late and early as a Congressman, and is reflecting credit upon the country by his manly, conservative, and wise course in Washington as a representative of all the people. He is a patriotic man, of ability and fine qualities of mind and heart.

On the other hand, Representative William C. Redfield, of Brooklyn, has less to say about himself than any other member of Congress. His autobiography reads:

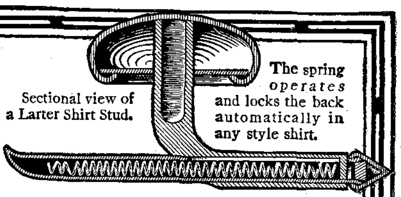
William C. Redfield, Democrat, of Brooklyn, was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, receiving a majority of 3,700 votes.

But Redfield, as he says, is a Democrat, and the Republicans do not all feel so modestly inclined. Rollin Rees, the new Republican from Kansas, admits, with enthusiasm, that as Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District, in 1903, he "served with such general satisfaction to the people that he was reelected, and continued to serve until he resigned." James A. Dougherty, of Webb City, Missouri, states that he has had a "conspicuously" successful career as a farmer, miner, and banker; that he is "particularly" prominent in the lead business; that he takes a "deep" interest in economic problems; that he is a "militant" Democrat, an "ardent" party worker, and "regarded as one of the strong men of the Missouri delegation." In the use of adjectives, Mr. Dougherty does not have to be shown, nor do several others. Reverting to the Democrats, John Joseph Kindred, of Long Island City, has this much to say. Himself is, of course, the subject involved:

He has in no sense been a politician. His nomination and election to Congress came without any solicitation on his part. He is also extensively engaged in agriculture. He is an active and liberal member of many civic, beneficent, and business organizations. He is largely interested in real estate. He is married. Was elected by 6,900 majority over his Socialist and Republican opponents, leading the Democratic ticket in his district.

Representative Koenig, of Baltimore, makes the statement that he "is married and lives with his wife," thus distinguishing him from some.

The only man in the directory who styles himself "capitalist" is J. Kuhio Kalanianaole, of Honolulu. He sets forth that he is a cousin of the late King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, and a nephew of Queen Kapiolani, consort of Kalakaua, and married to Elizabeth Kahanu Kaauwai, of Maui. In Washington, says the New York *Sun*, Mr. Kalanianaole is more often known as Prince Cupid. A Representative, whose first name, the *Sun* believes, should be


Sectional view of a Larter Shirt Stud.
The spring operates and locks the back automatically in any style shirt.

Fashion Has Owned Up

to the convenience and beauty of Larter Shirt Studs for negligee shirts. The summer shirts on Fifth Avenue and at Newport this season will be fastened with handsome studs instead of cheap sewed-on buttons that *will* come off when the shirt is laundered.

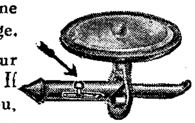
LARTER SHIRT STUDS & LARTER VEST BUTTONS

⊥ Neither trouble nor time is required to put them in or take them out.

⊥ Identify the genuine Larter Studs by this ⊥ trade-mark on the back.

⊥ *Guarantee:* If an accident ever happens to the back of a Larter stud or button, a new one given in exchange.

⊥ Ask Your Jeweler for them. If he can't supply you, write us for name of one who can.

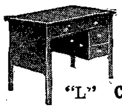


A Larter Vest Button

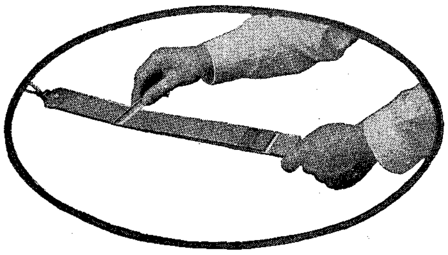
Write for Illustrated Booklet

It illustrates many of the immense variety of Larter styles, and suggests the proper studs and buttons for all occasions of dress and negligee.

Larter & Sons, 23 Maiden Lane
New York



Sanitary Steel Desk for Office or Home. Top of quartered oak 26x42-in. All steel parts finished to match the top. The best desk made. 2 drawers **$9;** 4 drawers **$11.55.** Send for Circular "L" **Columbia School Supply Co** Indianapolis.



The New Strop that Means Shaving Comfort

Here is our latest production—the new Torrey Honing Strop—made possible by our discovery of a wonderful sharpening preparation. It is the result of half a century of strop making. This new preparation is worked into the sharpening side of the

New TORREY Honing Strop

giving it a surface that keeps a razor's edge in perfect condition all the year round. The finishing side is of specially prepared and treated leather.

The new Torrey Honing Strop will bring you shaving comfort. It will keep your razor so you can shave smooth and close every day without the slightest soreness of the skin. Ask your dealer to show you the new Torrey Honing Strop—if he hasn't got it write to us direct.

Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

Dealers in every town should write for our special proposition.

Get a Torrey Razor—the Best Made

J. R. TORREY & CO., Dept. C, Worcester, Mass.

always spoken with "care," is that of "Dannitte" Mays, of Florida. An "m" "should never be substituted for the third letter."

A MUNICIPAL "BUSINESS MANAGER"

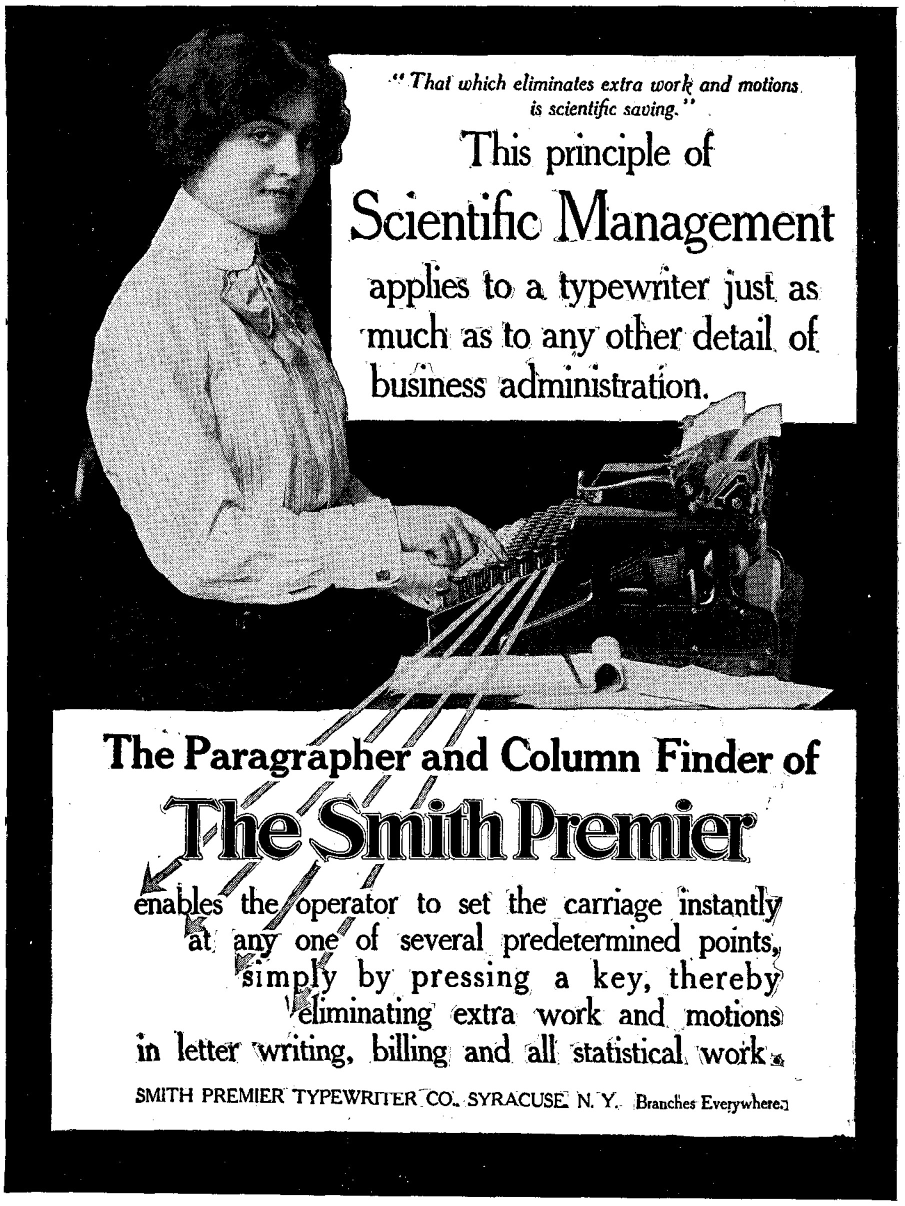
STAUNTON is a small city in Virginia. It is one of the most beautiful in the country, and famed for a variety of things. One of these is the progressiveness of its citizens. Some time ago these citizens thought that the commission form of government should be tried. Others were in favor of the referendum and recall. All were in favor of progressive government of some sort, and finally Staunton worked out a solution of its own.

It decided to employ a business manager, but did not do away with the mayor or the city council. The aldermanic system was not interfered with. There was simply to be a business manager who should report to the council just as any business manager in any corporation would report to the directors of the corporation, and what was done by the business manager had to be homologated by the council.

The gentleman employed was Mr. Ashburner. During his first year of work he more than saved to the city his salary. He hired everybody that was employed by the city. He bought the coal, purchased the material for paving the streets, entered into contracts whereby private citizens could get materials cheap for paving the sidewalks in front of their homes, made the fire department one of the most efficient in the country and in other ways was so successful that at the end of his first term of service he was reelected and has been reelected annually ever since. All the city council did was to sit down and ratify the manager's acts. Of course, there were kickers, just as there always are, and politicians who wanted friends appointed to jobs, or who wanted jobs themselves, and all the little would-be grafters who were sure that a business manager was just the thing the town ought not to have; and they were insistent enough, so insistent, in fact, that Mr. Ashburner has resigned his position, not because he did not know how to meet these annoyances, but because his health has given way under the strain of too much work, and he is suffering from nervous prostration.

From this, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, to whom we are indebted for this account, people must not gain the impression that the Staunton system is a poor system:

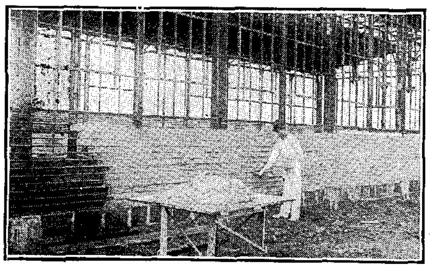
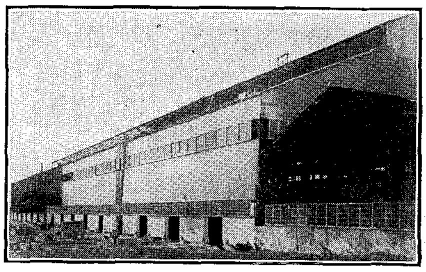
It has never been advocated except for small towns. Mr. Ashburner, moreover, did more work than would usually be done in towns of similar size. He felt that a system was on trial as well as himself, and it was his object to prove that the system was good. We think he has proved it. Everybody who will go to Staunton and walk about the town will realize that. But it has also been proved that the Staunton system is distinctly circumscribed in its usefulness. It should never be attempted except in a town of less than 10,000 inhabitants, and probably would be at its best in towns of less than 5,000 inhabitants. Great corporations can not depend on a single

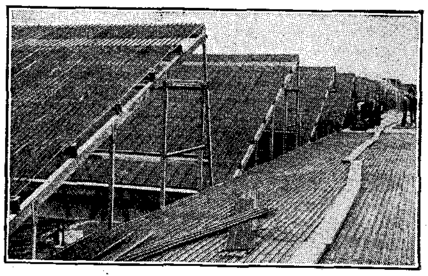

"That which eliminates extra work and motions is scientific saving."

This principle of
Scientific Management
applies to a typewriter just as much as to any other detail of business administration.

The Paragrapher and Column Finder of
The Smith Premier
enables the operator to set the carriage instantly at any one of several predetermined points, simply by pressing a key, thereby eliminating extra work and motions in letter writing, billing and all statistical work.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO. SYRACUSE N. Y. Branches Everywhere.



HY-RIB—Half the Cost of Brick


HY-RIB is a steel sheathing, with a deep, stiffening rib, used in concrete and plaster work.

For Sidings: Hy-Rib makes a monolithic concrete wall at half the cost of brick.

For Roofs: Hy-Rib does away with centering and reduces dead weight.

For Partitions: Hy-Rib does away with studs, saves money and makes a stronger wall.

For Ceilings: Hy-Rib does away with channels or flats, saving labor, time and expense.

In all work, merely set up the **Hy-Rib** sheets, apply the concrete or plaster and the work is complete.

FREE!—1911 Hy-Rib Catalog, 104 pages of details, illustrations, and specifications—a book worth money to you. Write today.

KAHN SYSTEM Building Products

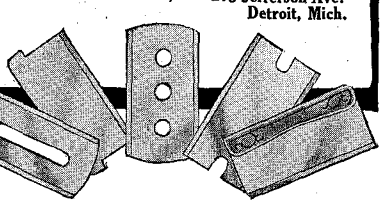
TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO.
636 Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

manager; they must have a number of assistant-managers. Possibly such an assistant manager should have been employed in Staunton. We do not know, but the chances are that Staunton will continue the system under which it has flourished, and that some other man of ability and character will be summoned to take Mr. Ashburner's place.

THE BOYS OF THE CIVIL WAR

The number of men still drawing pensions for service in the Civil War is a constant source of envy and wonder to those who don't, for there having been an end to the war, the objectors seem to argue that there should also be an end to all those who took part in it. The survival of so many pensioners fifty years after the war began is explained by the Cleveland *Leader*, which reminds us that the armies were composed almost entirely of boys and very young men:

> That may seem an exaggeration to a good many intelligent persons, yet it is literally the truth. The total enrolment of Union soldiers was 2,778,309. This includes, of course, hundreds of thousands of reenlistments. Of this total, more than 2,000,000, at the time of their enlistment, were under the age of twenty-one years. Twenty-five boys only ten years old served under the flag, 225 twelve years old, 1,523 fourteen years of age, 844,891 sixteen years of age, and 1,151,848 eighteen years old. The exact number of those under twenty-one at the date of their enlistment was 2,150,708. Of all the soldiers of the Federal armies, only 618,511 were older than twenty-one when they took up arms.
>
> These figures are impressive. And it should be remembered that the greater part of the soldiers' time was spent in marching, digging entrenchments, and living under hardships, in unhealthy camps, in a hostile and blasted country. Only 67,000 were killed in battle but 224,586 succumbed to disease largely brought on by camp epidemics, exposure, and lack of proper food. And these boys, many of them, fought bravely for four long years for $13 a month in depreciated currency.
>
> Many cases of pension frauds there undoubtedly have been. But those who protest against the size of the pension list should consider that it is better to give half a dozen pensions which are undeserved than deny one that is. They should bear in mind that the reason so many veterans are still alive is that they were boy soldiers, and furthermore, that during the time when other boys were preparing themselves to enter the vocations of men they were in field and camp, defending the flag. When they came back, many of them were fit for but little work in the vocations of peace.
>
> The history of the world has no parallel to the boy armies that triumphed in the Civil War. There is inspiration here for American youth and illumination for their elders, as they read the stories of the campaigns of fifty years ago.


GIBFORD ZIG ZAG AUTOMATIC STROPPER

One Model Sharpens Any Standard Make of Safety Razor Blade

No matter what safety razor you use, you can have a keen, easy-shaving blade for every shave by using the ZigZag Automatic Stropper. You can easily make one blade give perfect service for at least six months.

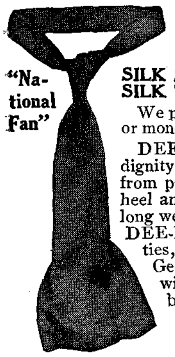
Make this wonderful little machine a part of your shaving outfit at once. It saves its cost in a short time. It stops the torture of shaving with dull blades. It is easy to use, and makes shaving with a safety razor a pleasure as well as a convenience.

$1.00 Complete With Fine Horsehide Strop

"The Curve Cut Strop Gives the Barber's Stroke"

Works easier, quicker, and gives better results than heavy, cumbersome machines costing three times as much. Weighs less than 4 oz. Folds compactly into small space. Just the thing for travellers. Sold by the leading druggists, hardware and other dealers everywhere in U. S. for $1.00, in foreign countries $1.50, or sent prepaid from factory on receipt of price. Send for free booklet, "No More Dull Blades For Me."

GIBFORD SPECIALTY CO., 278 Jefferson Ave. Detroit, Mich.


"DEE-LI-TED" PURE SILK Neckwear and Hosiery

Direct from Factory to Wearer.

"National Fan"

SILK SOCKS, 50c pair; $3.00 ½ doz.
SILK TIES, 50c each; 3 for $1.20.

We pay postage and guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.

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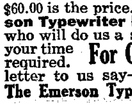
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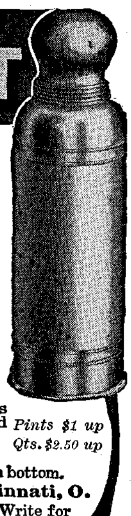

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Give and Take.—"What're ye comin' home with your milk pail empty for?" demanded the farmer. "Didn't the old cow give anything?"

"Yes," replied his boy; "nine quarts and one kick."—*The Sacred Heart Review.*

Sincere Prayer.—TEACHER—"Now, Tommy, suppose a man gave you $100 to keep for him and then died, what would you do? Would you pray for him?"

TOMMY—"No, sir; but I would pray for another like him."—*The United Presbyterian.*

Reason Enough.—BARBER—"Did your mother say I was to give you a close crop?"

BOY—"No; but I got a teacher who pulls hair!"—*London Opinion.*

A Sure Return.—"Out to luncheon—back in five minutes," read the sign on the door.

"Are you sure he will get back that soon?" asked the anxious caller.

"Yes'm," said the wise office boy. "He ain't got the price of a ten-minutes' lunch in his clothes."—*Toledo Blade.*

Well-Behaved.—Lulu was watching her mother working among the flowers. "Mama, I know why flowers grow," she said; "they want to get out of the dirt."—*Lippincott's.*

The Black Hand.—"Our whole neighborhood has been stirred up," said the regular reader.

The editor of the country weekly seized his pen. "Tell me about it," he said. "What we want is news. What stirred it up?"

"Plowing," said the farmer.—*Driftwood.*

Notification.—ASSISTANT EDITOR—"Here's a poem from a fellow who is serving a five-years' term in the Eastern Penitentiary."

MANAGING EDITOR—"Well, print it with a footnote explaining the circumstance. It may serve as a warning to other poets."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Getting On.—"Well, little boy, did you go to the circus the other day?"

"Yes'm. Pa wanted to go, so I had to go with him."—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Second Dimension.—It was on a little branch railway in a Southern State that the New England woman ventured to refer to the high rates. "It seems to me five cents a mile is extortion," she said, with frankness, to her Southern cousin.

"It's a big lot of money to pay if you think of it by the mile," said the Southerner, in her soft drawl; "but you just think how cheap it is by the hour, Cousin Annie—only about thirty-five cents."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Champion.—WIFE—"John, our cook has become engaged to the milkman."

HUB—"Well, engagements are breakable, and you know Bridget."—*Boston Transcript.*

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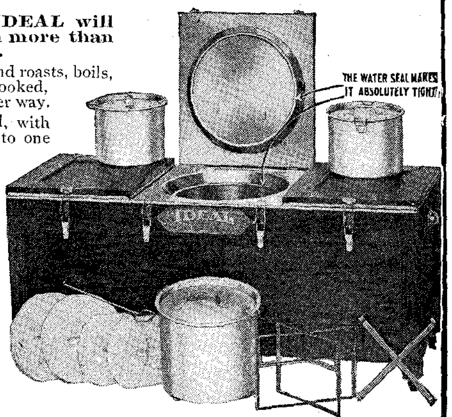

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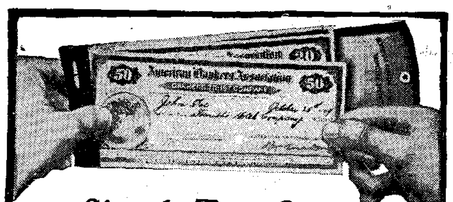

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Didn't Dare.—DOCTOR—"The increasing deafness of your wife is merely an indication of advancing years, and you can tell her that."

HUSBAND—"Hum! would you mind telling her that yourself, doctor?"—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Explained.—PHRENOLOGIST—"Dear me, your bump of destructiveness is very large. Are you a soldier?"

CUSTOMER—"No, I'm a chauffeur!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Awful Prospect.—"We got forty-eight wedding presents."

"You're lucky."

"We are not. Every one came from friends who are engaged to be married."—*Toledo Blade.*

The Brute.—"John, I listened to you for half an hour last night, while you were talking in your sleep."

"Thanks, dear, for your self-restraint."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Not a Requisite.—"And do you have to be called in the morning?" asked the lady who was about to engage a new girl.

"I don't has to be, mum," replied the applicant, "unless you happens to need me."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Consolation.—MRS. NEWGOLD (in the picture gallery)—"This, Aunt Eunice, is a real old master."

AUNT EUNICE—"Well, I shouldn't care if it was; it's just as good as some of the new ones."—*Life.*

Remember This.—YOUNG DOCTOR—"Why do you always ask your patients what they have for dinner?"

OLD DOCTOR—"It's a most important question, for, according to their ménus I make out my bills."—*Slovo.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 4.—Enraged at the Government's failure to hurry action in the coal-land cases, three hundred business men and citizens march to the dock of the Alaska Steamship Company and hurl several hundred tons of British Columbia coal into the bay of Cordova.

May 6.—A world-wide strike of seamen is threatened by the British Seamen's Union should their demands be rejected by the ship-owners.

A German expert, Dr. Baer, charges that large prices were paid for "fakes" at the Hoe sale, held recently in New York.

May 7.—President Diaz issues a manifesto, declaring his intention to resign the Presidency as soon as peace is restored.

It is announced that Nicaragua will contract an American loan of from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000, to be guaranteed by 50 per cent. of her customs dues.

(*Continued on page* 1036.)

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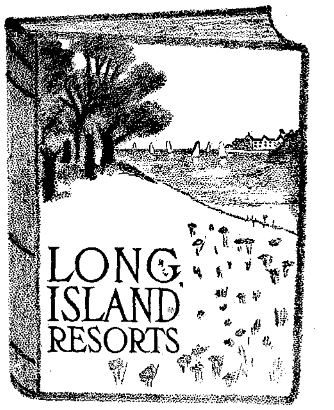

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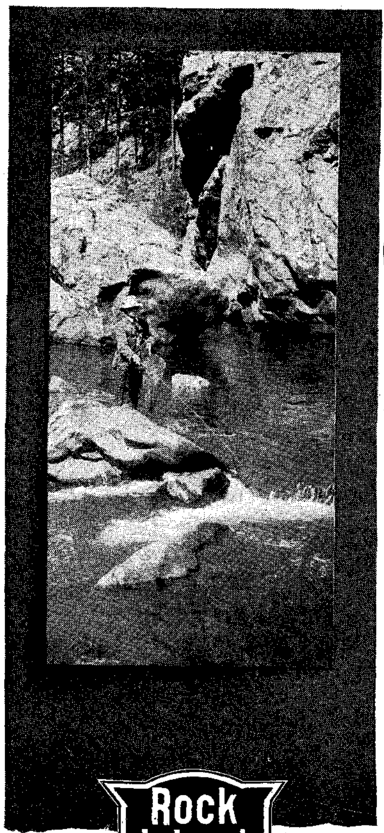

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Water Level Route
You Can Sleep

(*Continued from page* 1034.)

May 8.—Contrary to his stated intention, Madero leads an attack upon Juarez where the Federal forces make a desperate stand.

May 9.—Many Americans are presented at King George's first court by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the wife of the American Ambassador.

May 10.—Juarez is captured with its commander and garrison by Madero, who proclaims it the new capital of Mexico.

The accession of American bankers in signing the loan of $30,000,000 for trunk line railways in China has dispelled suspicion of British, German, and French financiers.

May 11.—President Estrada, of Nicaragua, abdicates in favor of Vice-President Diaz, who led the recent revolution there.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

May 5.—President Taft presents to Andrew Carnegie the gold peace medal voted him by the Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires.

May 7.—Postmaster General Hitchcock designates 36 more post-offices as postal-bank depositories.

May 8.—The Democratic Free List Bill passes the House by a vote of 236 to 190, 23 Republicans joining with the solid Democratic delegation in supporting the measure.

The Republican caucus of the Senate names Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, as president pro tem.

President Taft has put a final quietus on the rumors of Secretary Knox's resignation.

President Taft assures a party of delegates from the National Grange that he will insist upon reciprocity even should it cost his party the farmer vote.

The House adopts resolutions authorizing investigation into the Post-office Department and into the Sugar Trust.

May 9.—Senator Bailey, leading the attack against reciprocity, charges that there is a conspiracy against the farmer.

Assistant Postmaster-General Stewart admits that postal employees were discharged because of activity in organizing unions.

May 10.—Democratic Senators plan to couple the Free List Bill with Canadian reciprocity.

The Senate Committee on Finance listens to vigorous protests from all sections of the country against reciprocity.

Secretary of State Knox has framed suggestions for the new arbitration treaty with England, which contemplates ignoring the Hague Court in all future peace negotiations between the United States and England.

May 11.—The Interstate Commerce Commission orders an exhaustive inquiry into alleged unreasonable freight rates on wool, hides, and pelts from Western points of origin to Eastern destinations.

GENERAL

May 6.—Several thousand women, including many leaders in the woman's suffrage movement and delegations from half a dozen States, march down Fifth Avenue, New York, with bands, floats, and banners.

May 8.—The first direct telephone conversation between New York and Denver, a distance of 2,000 miles, is held.

The Government reports the average condition of winter wheat the country over as 861 May 1, as compared with 821 on same date last year.

A joint commission of the three great branches of Methodism meets at Chattanooga to lay the foundation for a unification of the denomination.

May 9.—The American Federation of Labor issues an appeal for a large fund for the defense of the labor men accused of causing the dynamite explosion at Los Angeles.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

May 21.—The Confederate Congress adjourns at Montgomery, Ala., to meet at Richmond, Va. President Davis approves the act of the Confederate Congress prohibiting Southerners, owing money to Northern merchants, from paying the same and providing instead for their payment into the treasury of the seceded States.

May 22.—The fortress at Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, is destroyed to keep it from falling into the hands of the Confederates.

May 23.—A clash between two companies of Confederate military and two companies of local Union militia occurs at Clarksburg, in Western Virginia, resulting in the surrender of the Confederates.

May 24.—Union forces occupy Alexandria, Va., and fortify it. Colonel Ellsworth of the New York Zouaves is killed while hauling down the Confederate flag from a hotel.

May 26.—Postmaster-General Blair announces the suspension of postal service in all the seceded States except Western Virginia.

May 27.—The blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi and of the harbor of Mobile is begun.

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A KANSAS doctor used six horses in serving a small country practice. A HUDSON "20" Roadster displaced his horses, widened the field of his practice and increased his income. In cities—contractors, salesmen and doctors, more than 1,500 in all, use these cars every day in the year. The beauty of line and finish gives the HUDSON "20" a distinction not possessed by other cars of similar type.

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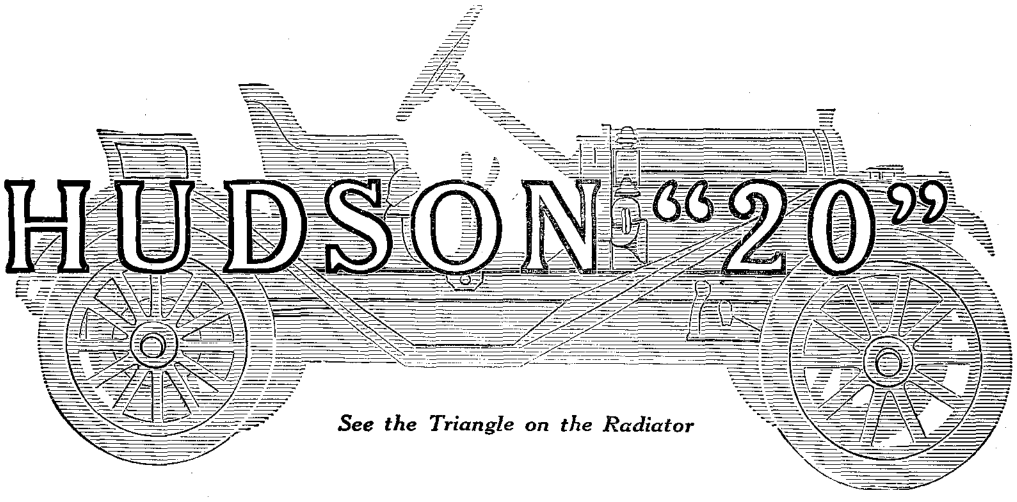

See the Triangle on the Radiator

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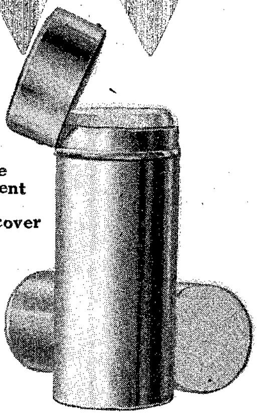
Shaving Stick

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

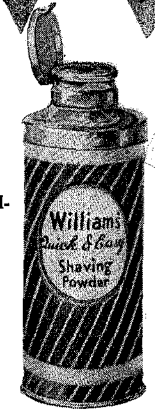


Note the convenient sanitary hinged-cover box

A little difference in quality often makes a tremendous difference in results. The soothing, refreshing, antiseptic lather of Williams' Shaving Soap distinguishes it from other kinds. This difference may not be apparent the first time you use it, but in the course of a few days it is unmistakable. The better condition of your face shows it.

Williams'

Quick & Easy Shaving Powder



Note the convenient sanitary hinged-cover box that prevents leaking—yet opens at a touch

A C Kilham
1245 Wash av
Sep 11

The same good shaving soap, having the qualities that have made the Williams' name a household word to men who shave is sold in powdered form. It shortens the time of shaving without impairing the efficiency of the lather.

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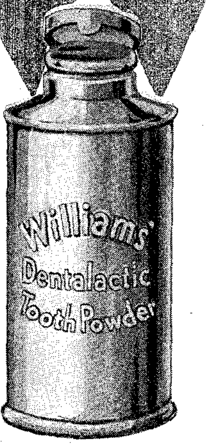
Williams'

Dentalactic Tooth Powder



Note the convenient and sanitary hinged-cover box and the visible outlet for the powder

Ask your druggist for Williams' Tooth Powder in the all nickeled, hinged-cover box. The purest, finest, daintiest tooth preparation you ever applied to your teeth. So fine it cannot scratch or injure the teeth. Purifies the breath, cools and refreshes the mouth. The nickeled can is an ornament to washstand or dressing table.

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